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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3617
TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS,
CANNON, LONDON" (2 Words)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

SUBSCRIPTION WITH
DIARY 20/- PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPIES 9d.

No. 2443.

DECEMBER 4, 1926.

Vol. CV.

OPOIDINE THE BRITISH PREPARATION OF THE ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM

A copy of our newly issued booklet upon
Opoidine and its Combinations will be sent
upon application.

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.

109 ABBEYHILL,
EDINBURGH.

32 BETHNAL GREEN ROAD,
LONDON, E.1.



HOWARDS'

Own make

H₂O₂

P.A.T.A.

SPECIAL BONUS TERMS

OF

3 × 1/- Bottles free with orders for 3 dozen small
2 × 1/6 " " " 2 dozen medium
1 × 2/6 " " " 1 dozen large

PROVIDED A COUNTER DISPLAY IS MADE.

62% PROFIT ON OUTLAY

**DISPLAY
MATERIAL FREE**

*Howards' Hydrogen Peroxide is guaranteed fully up to the
B.P. standard, very stable, and is elegantly packed in Amber
Bottles with Aluminium Screw Caps.*

PLEASE ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD. (Est. 1797), ILFORD, LONDON

W. J. BUSH & CO.

LIMITED

DISTILLERS OF
ESSENTIAL OILS
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLUBLE and FRUIT ESSENCES
AND
FINE CHEMICALS

*WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR FRIENDS THAT WE
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING AWARDS AT THE*

NEW ZEALAND & SOUTH SEAS EXHIBITION
DUNEDIN 1925-26

GOLD MEDAL : CONCENTRATED FLAVOURINGS
GOLD MEDAL : ESSENTIAL OILS
GOLD MEDAL : SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS, FOOD DYES
GOLD MEDAL : CREAM OF TARTAR "W.J.B." BRAND

Tel. Ad. : "TANGERINE, LONDON."

Tel. No. : CLISSOLD 0461 (5 lines)

CHIEF OFFICES

Ash Grove, Hackney, London, E.8

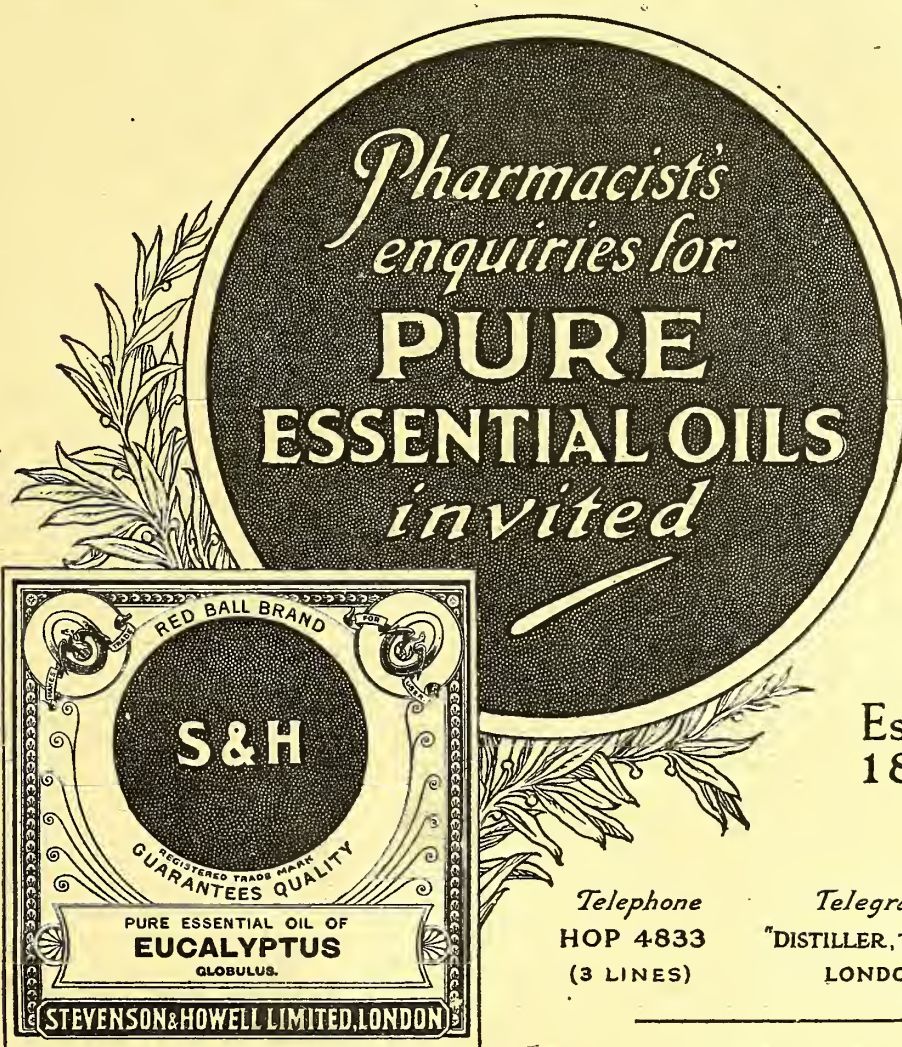
FACTORIES AT

MITCHAM, Surrey. WIDNES, Lancashire.

**BRANCHES at - - GRASSE, MESSINA, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MONTREAL, TORONTO, JOHANNESBURG**

The "RED BALL" Brand

TRADE MARK IS SYNONYMOUS WITH
TRUSTWORTHINESS & RELIABILITY



Estab
1882

Telephone
HOP 4833
(3 LINES)

Telegrams
"DISTILLER, TELEW,
LONDON."

STEVENSON & HOWELL LTD

Standard Works · Southwark Street · London · S.E.1



The illustration shows a rectangular box with a decorative floral pattern. The top of the box is open, revealing two compartments. The left compartment has the word "TO" above "THE", and the right compartment has the word "TRADE". A tag is attached to the right side of the box, reading "XMAS BOX FROM TOKALON LTD., LONDON". The box is set against a dark, shield-shaped background with a decorative border.

1926

Have You had Your
XMAS BOX
from
TOKALON LTD.?
IF NOT WRITE TO-DAY
FOR DETAILS.

*WRITE TO-DAY—IT WILL BE TOO LATE
AFTER DECEMBER 31st, 1926*

TOKALON LIMITED
212 - 214 GREAT PORTLAND STREET
LONDON W.1

Important Announcement

*If you have any difficulty in obtaining
HOUBIGANT and CHERAMY
preparations from your usual source
of supply write to ~~~~~
PARFUMERIES de PARIS, Ltd.
Larden Rd., Acton, London, W.3.
who will be pleased to send you ~~~~
by return of post ~~~~~
their Price List and best terms ~~~~
showing excellent profits to the ~~~~
retailer ~~~~~
Advertising material supplied ~~~~
with orders. ~~~~~*

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE DRESSINGS

B.P.C. JULY, 1925, STANDARD.

BANDAGES.

Calico, bleached,	4 yd. × 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
per gross ..	21/-	27/-	30/6
Calico, unbleached,			
per gross ..	17/6	22/-	26/-
Crepe, 33⅓% Wool,	2½/2¼ yd. × 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
per dozen	6/2	7/9	9/3
	6 yd. × 2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.
Domette, per dozen	7/-		8/6
	4 yd. × 2½ in.	6 yd. × 3 in.	
Flannel, per doz.	9/-		16/6
Open Wove, White		Per gross.	
3 yards × 1 in. ..			5/6
4 „ × 1½ in. ..			9/9
4 „ × 2 in. ..			12/6
4 „ × 2½ in. ..			15/-
4 „ × 3 in. ..			18/-
6 „ × 4 in. ..			35/-
6 „ × 6 in. ..			49/-
	5 yd. × 3 in.	4 in.	
Plaster of Paris, per doz.	18/-		23/6
BORIC LINT.			
per lb.	1 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. 8 oz. 1 lb.		
	2/2 2/- 1/10 1/8 1/7		
BORIC WOOL.			
per lb.	1 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz.		
	2/7 2/5 2/3		

COTTON WOOL.

	½ oz. 1 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. 8 oz. 1 lb.
per lb.	2/5 1/11 1/9 1/8 1/7 1/6

GAUZE TISSUE.

	1 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. 8 oz. 1 lb.
per lb.	2/5 2/3 2/1 1/11 1/10

GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE.

per yard	1/3
----------	-----

JACONET.

42/44 in. wide, per yard	1/9
--------------------------	-----

LINT. Unmedicated.

	1 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. 8 oz. 1 lb.
per lb. ..	2/7 2/5 2/3 2/2 2/1

OILED CAMBRIC.

36 in. wide, per yard ..	1/8
--------------------------	-----

OILED PAPER.

20 × 30 in., per dozen	1/-
------------------------	-----

OILED SILK.

36 in. wide, per yard ..	3/-
--------------------------	-----

STANDARD DRESSINGS.

	No. 1	No. 2
per dozen ..	2/3	3/6
per gross ..	26/-	38/-

TOW.

	½ lb.	1 lb.
Plain, per dozen ..	3/9	6/6
Carbolised ..	5/-	8/6

GAUZES.

	Per dozen packets.	6 yards.	3 yards.	1 yard.	½ yard.	¼ yard.
Unmedicated ..		9/6	5/-	1/11	1/1	7½d.
Boric, 10%—15% ..						
Carbolic, 5%—6% ..		10/-	5/6	2/1	1/3	8d.
Double Cyanide, 2%—3% ..						
Iodoform, 4%—5% ..		15/-	8/3	2/9	1/5	10d.
Picric, 1½%—2% ..						
Sal. Alembroth, ¾%—1% ..		11/-	6/-	2/-	1/4	9d.
Sublimate, 1%—15% ..						

BUTLER & CRISPE

80-82 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

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"OPIUM MANCHESTER"TELEPHONES:
CITY 984 & 4038

Reliable House for all
Pharmaceutical Preparations

Concentrated
Waters.Concentrated
Infusions.Essential
Oils.

OPIUM

B.P. Tinct. Aqueous Tinct.

"Silver Churn" Dairy Specialities.

MANCHESTER.

Liquid
Extracts.Levigated
Ointments.Syr. Glycero-
phos. Co.

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your sales will soar

BY USING

WILKINSON'S LABELS

JAMES F. WILKINSON, PHARMACISTS' PRINTER, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

CUPAL NEWS

DECEMBER 4, 1926

Winter Lines

which are capable of large sales, and at the same time therapeutically sound.

"RED RING" CHERRY BARK and GLYCERINE COUGH CURE

Retailing at 1/3, 2/3 and 4/3.

Costing 10/-, 18/-, and 34/- per dozen, less 10% 28 days.

1 doz. bonus with 1 gross.

"RED RING" EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL and GLYCERINE WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Retailing 1/3, 2/3, 4/3 and 7/6.

Costing 10/-, 18/-, 34/- and 60/- per dozen, less 10% 28 days.

$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bonus with 6 doz.

Each line carries a forceful and attractive set of show material.

ALL "RED RING" SERIES LINES ARE RELIABLE PROVED SELLERS

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW

CUPAL Ltd. Blackburn.

THE LURE OF PERFECT HANDS.
This Week:
April, 1925

A Handful of Beauty.
FASHIONS

BEAUTIFUL ARMS
Armed arms are a every woman.

SPARE YOUR HANDS.
If your hands take a little during cleaning...
...your hands are really like water.
...and the more you work on white skin...
...the more you will see the results of your...
...care. Try them today in a...

The Path to Prettiness
Good advice

CARE OF THE HANDS
EVERY woman should give as much attention to her hands as to her face.
Care of the hands is a good thing to do. A good complexion is the result of a good skin. Pushing the hands is the best way to get a good skin. Try them today in a...

HANDS UP
by ANNE MONTI
more than...

Her Hands
Juliette Compton whose exotic beauty finds a climax in a pair of exquisite hands.

Step into this Market

ONE SIZE ONLY 1/6

Floradew
(NON-GREASY)
For Soft White Hands and Arms

Think of the money women's attention to Hair and Complexion has brought to the trade.

Now fashion says *Hands*.

The fashion papers have been full of it for months.

There is a rising tide of editorial propaganda on the social value of well-kept hands which you can turn into valuable business now that "Floradew" for soft white hands and arms offers the following benefits :—

Arms Beautiful
Arms and necks share, with lovely eyes,
eye of the poet. You can make yours
eye follow this simple course described
by AGNES MALL.

The Value of Your Hands
YEARS ago I remember talking to
up to get married and get married
know at that time I thought this
under the impression that physics
But now I know better, for so mu
some form of education.
For instance, take feet.
Do you, I wonder, realize the
And I don't mean the value of
story, but the value of prett
woman is concerned.
On them depends even
And how

BEAUTIFUL HANDS
Take a little time and a lot of
care over your hands. The
very best treatment is
described here by
MANNIR.

NEW HANDS FOR OLD
What Women will Give to Have Soft, White Hands—Hands that
Look as if they have Just Been Massaged and Moistured by
Exclusive Beauty Salon? Let Me Tell You How You Can Re-
ceive a Pair of Magic Gloves that will Whiten Your Hands
White You Shew

MAKE YOUR NECK AND ARMS BEAUTIFUL
Here is a splendid daily exercise for giving
shaped arms from shoulder to wrist.
Stand about two feet away from a solid
table or bureau and lean right forward so
tip-toes so that you can rest your hands on
the edge (see photograph on page 24). Then
slowly bend your elbows inward until your
arms almost touch your hands. Keep your
arms straight while doing this slowly. Your
arms but fast. As you do this you will
be able to feel how the movement is ex-
tending the little-used muscles that are
used.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS
Do the exercise six li
arms to it, choosing one
arms equally. Raise your
above your head and
swing them down
left to a semi-circle.
This arm can also
massage with pre-
of one hand—never
round and round the
circular movement.
If your arms are too
a fresh lemon on your
it in half and rub it on
at bed-time, allowing it
Rough, red elbows soon
massaged every night.

Such Treatment
This neck seldom
heavy treatment
but skin can even to
trouble is that com-
which make ugly pits.
Simple—traced along
the salt-cells in trace-
ing, properly done, two
help, too.

Beaching Backless
BUT as all these rem-
must resort to can-
sion on your ideal
nd shoulders are re-
very, noticeable
or evening wear
that have a round
oh, how
could
and

ready made for You

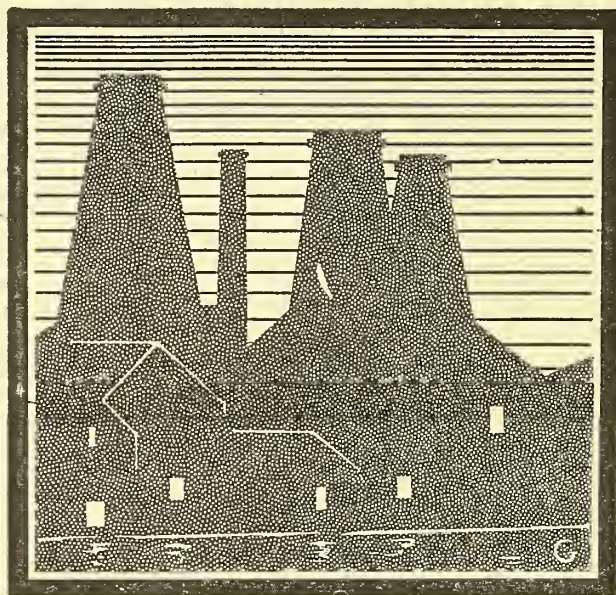
CARE OF THE HANDS
LAWFORD

Don't miss this Opportunity. Write to us for terms to-day.

Floradew
for Soft White Hands & Arms
NON-GREASY

The chemist who first makes his establishment a "Floradew" depot will make new general customers at once.

J. E. ELLIS, LIMITED, HORSFORTH, LEEDS
Sole Proprietors of "Floradew"
for soft white hands and arms.



GLASS - MAKING

an old craft aided by modern science.

CONTAINERS

in art colours for

PERFUMES,

COSMETICS,

& BATH

CRYSTALS.

designed and made by

WOOD BROS. GLASS COMPANY Ltd

Barnsley.

England.

Established 1828.

Maw's Page



May we interrupt you ?

It's such a simple matter, a packet of cotton wool or lint. You hand it over the counter with scarcely a passing thought. But, stay ! may we interrupt you for just a moment ?

We should like to remind you that a very large section of the Maw factories at Barnet is devoted to the manufacture of the famous Maw's Yellow Label Dressings.

In this factory the most modern machinery may be seen actually making cotton wool and lint from the raw material. Every refinement is included in the factory equipment, including a large sterilising plant of the most recent design. The staff wear white overalls and white gloves. Walls, floors and tables are spotlessly clean. Everything, in short, is as perfect as it can be.

The output of this factory is such that every hour of every working day there are many hundreds of packets of Maw's Yellow Label Dressings sold—a total of many millions a year.

Just think of it, many millions a year. Many millions of individual efforts to uphold a standard of quality and to protect the interests of the retail pharmacist. Many millions of efforts to pull dressings business out of the rut of indiscriminate price cutting and to give the pharmacist an article which will enhance his reputation and at the same time yield a worth-while profit.

And that package you were in the act of handing over the counter when we interrupted you—would it not be as well to make quite sure it is a package of Maw's Yellow Label cotton wool or lint as the case may be ?

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



DISPLAY THE
NEW SHOWCARDS.



Every Week

we tell the mothers to put their children on "Roboleine" in order to be "fit" to stand the "Danger Months" of Winter. We explain what "Roboleine" is made of and we tell them to go to you for it.

"PUT YOUR CUSTOMERS ON"

Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

in the easiest way—by displaying your packages and so reminding the mothers of all that they have read about it.

Show them that YOU stock "Roboleine."

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4.

*Manufacturers of "MACGLACTIS" the Pure
Hydrate of Magnesia with the continuous action.*

O. & S.



GLOW-WELL LINIMENT

*The Best of all
Penetrating Liniments*

DISPELS PAIN
SOOTHES AND
COMFORTS

A Giant Dummy of striking colours with
showcards supplied free with 3 dozen.

Recommended for
BRONCHITIS
CHILBLAINS
LUMBAGO
SCIATICA
ETC.



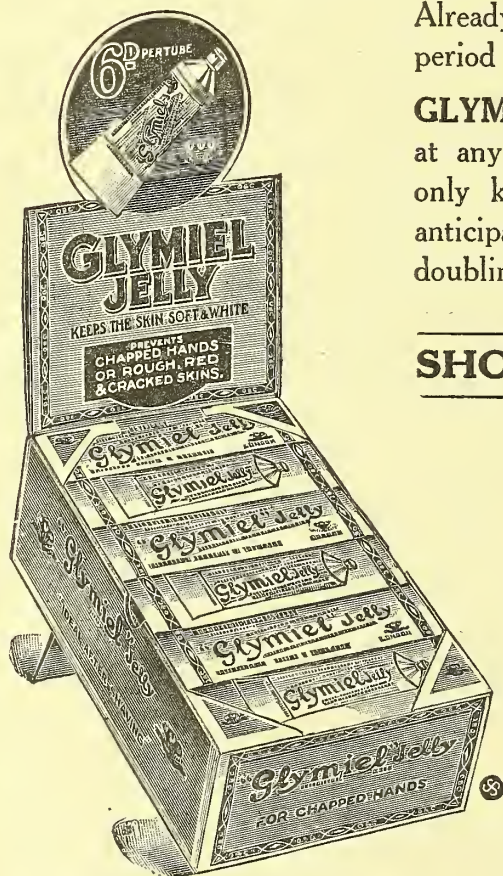
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd.
Liverpool London

OUR ADVERTISING SEASON IS IN FULL SWING

BY Press advertising in such journals as "Home Notes," "Home Chat," "Weldon's," "Modern Weekly," "Woman's Weekly," "Picture Show," and by Posters on the Underground Railways we are making thousands of prospects.

Will you complete the sales by displaying prominently **GLYMIEL JELLY** and Showcards? Already sales are well above the same period last year.

GLYMIEL JELLY is not a shelf warmer at any time, and in the winter we can only keep pace with the demand by anticipating your requirements and doubling the number first thought of.



SHOW MATTER FREE

**OSBORNE, BAUER &
CHEESEMAN**

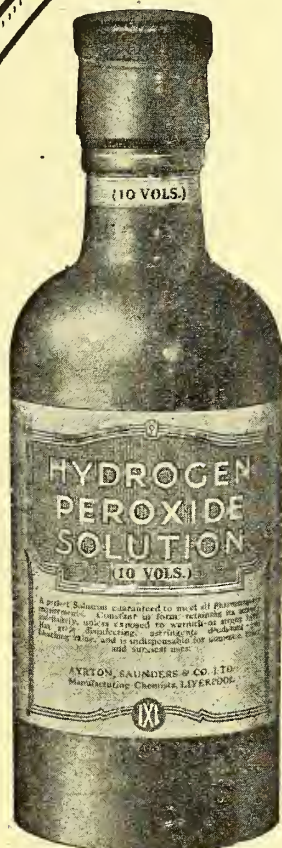
Sole Agents:

SANGERS
258 Euston Road
LONDON, N.W.1

Profitable Packed Goods

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION (10 VOLS.)

with a Guarantee



B.P. in every respect, responding to all tests of the Pharmacopœia. A perfect solution with 10 volumes of available Oxygen. It remains perfect and constant, so much so that every bottle carries our guarantee.

Realise what this means to you as the seller. HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION looks the same whether it is active or deteriorated. If a useless article unconsciously goes to your customer, how does your reputation stand? Can you calculate the harm a disappointed buyer can cause you?

There is a wide market for a good HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION at a fair price. We offer a *guaranteed* product which will bring distinction your way if issued under your own name.

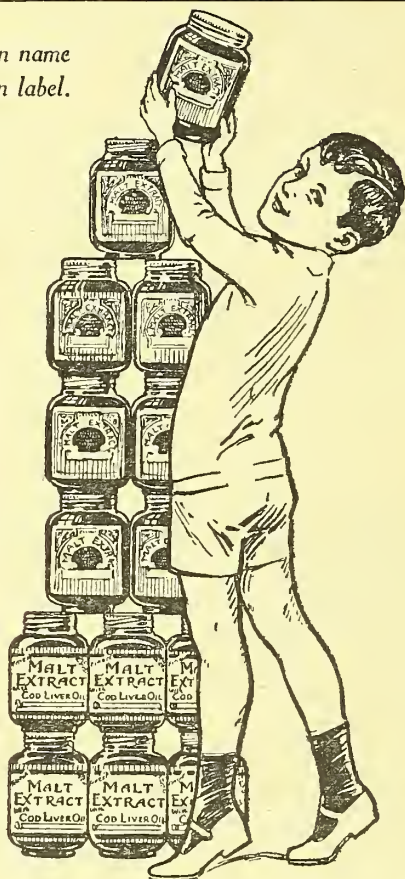
	fluid 4 ozs.	8 ozs.	16 ozs.
Per dozen	- - 6/6	.. 9/6	.. 14/6

Own Name free on three dozen quantities.

*Special Packings for Export.
Prices on application.*

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. LTD.
34 Hanover Street - - - LIVERPOOL

Your own name
printed on label.



"A Tower of Strength"

"EDME"

EXTRACT OF MALT
WITH
COD LIVER OIL

A perfect blend of Malt Extract made from selected barleys only and the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil obtainable. Best that science and money can produce.

Guaranteed absolutely pure
and free from preservatives.

Write for full particulars and prices.

EDME LTD.

Broad Street House, London, E.C.2.

Telephone:
London Wall 5929.

Telegrams:
"Edme, Ave, London."



Build up a Profitable HONEY TRADE

The delicious flavour of this thick, "set" creamy

NEW ZEALAND
'Imperial Bee' Honey

is irresistible. Sell it and reap a crop of repeat orders. It is a BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCT THROUGHOUT, and is GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48 1's Glass Screw-top Jars	.. .. .	at 14/-
48 1's Glass Screw-top Jars	.. .. .	at 8/6
48 1's Monopots	.. .. .	at 12/6
48 1's Monopots	.. .. .	at 7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your wholesaler, write to

A. J. MILLS & CO., Ltd. (Produce & Canned Goods Dept.), 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE
IN

**FOREIGN, EMPIRE
AND
BRITISH WINES**

"Crown" Brand

LIEBIG'S MEAT AND MALT WINE,
"WIN-FERRO"—TONIC BLOOD WINE

Write to:

LAMB & WATT, Ltd.

48 St. Anne St., LIVERPOOL,
FOR PRICE LIST.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Sole Distributors of the finest quality of Australian Red Wine (Port style—full strength) "Mongoose" Brand.

Highest Awards at all International Exhibitions where shown.

6d. tins	...	3/9 doz.
	(Gross lots 3/7½ doz.)	
1/- tins	...	7/6 doz.
Bulk	...	4/6 lb.

POUNDS from SIXPENCES

A DISPLAY outer of Licorice and Menthol "Souchets" on the counter earns many sixpences in the course of a wintry week—sixpences which soon mount up into pounds.

"Souchets" meet a real Winter need with an article of outstanding quality. The more you display the more you will sell. Look after the sixpences and the pounds will take care of themselves.

In common with all Kerfoot preparations, "Souchets" combine a substantial profit margin to the Pharmacist with the quality, reliability and good value to the public which ensure repeat sales and build up goodwill for the future.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797

B/630

FACTORIES & DISTILLERIES—CANNES-GRASSE, FRANCE.

ESSENTIAL OILS

ANISEED.
CLOVES (ANG.).
CINNAMON BARK.
CITRONELLA.
EUCALYPTUS.

JUNIPER.
LEMON.
PEPPERMINT.
ROSEMARY.
THYME.

BERGAMOT.
GERANIUM.
LAVENDER.

NEROLI.
ROSE.
YLANG YLANG, Etc.

WE CAN OFFER A B.P. PEPPERMINT OIL OF FULL MENTHOL
CONTENT AND EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AROMA AT A VERY
LOW PRICE.———WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE.

CANNES.
PARIS.
LEIPZIG.
NEW YORK.

SPURWAY

ET CIE, LTD.

TELEGRAMS:
"NEROLI, LONDON."
TELEPHONE:
BISHOPSGATE 1372.

89 GREAT EASTERN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Schimmel & Co.

MILTITZ, near LEIPZIG.

Manufacturers of

ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Speciality :
FIXORESIN

*A fixing Agent for
Soap Perfumes and Extractions.*

In Various Aromas.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PEPPERMINT OIL, B.P.
SAVIN OIL
PINE OIL
SAFROL
BENZALDEHYDE, F.F.C.
FLORAL OILS
ESSENCES FOR LIQUEURS
FRUIT ESSENCES, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.K.

FREDK. BOEHM LTD., 17 Jewry St., LONDON, E.C.3

You'll sell more of Hinds

Hinds is NOT an addition to the already crowded shelf of complexion and vanishing creams. It is something entirely different and new.

In the first place it is a beautifier—a perfect compound of honey and almonds, proved over centuries to soothe, smooth and whiten the skin.

But it is also an ideal skin preservative for all-round family use—for men after shaving, for preventing and healing chaps in winter, for preventing sunburn, for all children's and infants' uses. You'll sell more of it.

95,667,523 compelling advertisements are telling the story of Hinds old-world charm and modern effectiveness, to the women of Britain—bringing them to your shop. Will you take their money or send it down the street?

Retail Prices (P.A.T.A.) 1½ ozs., 1/-. 4½ ozs., 3/.



A · S · HINDS · LIMITED

(Successor)

RAYNES PARK · LONDON · S.W.20

THE FLAMINGO UNIQUE BRUSH-COMB

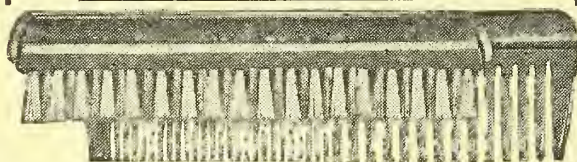
A NEW INDUSTRY AND ART
British Made. Patented.

**A MODERN
HAIRDRESSING
NECESSITY.**

The World's Best Value.

**A BOON TO THE WAVED.
VEST POCKET SIZE.**

*Universally useful. Hygienic. An
in expensive article, with best bristles.*
Adjusted, Separated and
Assembled with ease. Either
portion replaceable. In pleasing
colours. A QUICK SELLER.



FRONT VIEW.

The only article that combs and brushes
simultaneously, and automatically:—

Removes Tangles and Dandruff,

Invigorates the Scalp,

Revives and Stimulates growth of hair,

Glossifies the Hair, and

Revives and maintains Waviness.



END VIEW

PRICES:—	Home		Home Whsl. & Exporters.
	Sale. Each	Retailers. Per Doz.	
Complete	2/6	21/-	Upon Enquiry
Brush, separately ..	2/-	17/-	
Comb, separately ..	6d.	4/6	

SIX ON AN ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARD.

Demonstrations being given.

**Exhibiting at BRITISH
INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1927.**

FLAMINGO.

By but one name this bird is known
From haunts of Deer to Dingo,
In any land they'll understand
If you just say "Flamingo,"
Copyright.

Just have a test—if fancy's best
You want in any lingo.
You'll find your pride is satisfied
If you demand "Flamingo."
R. F. W. REES.

FLAMINGOES, LTD.

FLAMINGO HOUSE, Chapel Street,
MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephones:
Clerkenwell 7661 (3 lines).

Inland Telegrams:
"Flamingoes, Barb, London."
Cables: "Flamingoes, London."



Don't Sell Hair Dyes Sell NUCTONE for Grey Hair

The old-fashioned idea of using a surface dye for the hair has gone the way of many of your staple lines. Modern research, backed by modern manufacturing processes and modern advertising, have altered this market entirely. Nuctone is now being used in every high-class hairdresser's saloon. It is safe, permanent and natural. It is easy to apply at home and has a remarkable record of success. There are many people who prefer to treat grey hair at home, they will naturally come to you. See that you sell them the best treatment. Keep up to date in your stock.

Order Nuctone now.

Small size 3/9 per bott. Trade terms 32/- per doz.

Large size 6/6 " " 52/- "

*Showcards and explanatory booklets for
free distribution are furnished on request.*

Nuctone

for GREY HAIR

NUCTONE INSTANTER (in powder form)
gives instantaneous results.

4/6 tin, 33/- per doz. 6/6 tin, 48/- per doz.

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD.
4 DERING STREET - - LONDON, W.1

INJUNCTION

against the sale of Perfume or Perfumery goods, under name "*Ashes & Violets*."

In the High Court of Justice.

Chancery Division.—Mr. JUSTICE ROMER.

Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1926.

BETWEEN PAUL LEHMANN WERTHEIMER and PIERRE
JULES WERTHEIMER trading as A. BOUR-
JOIS ET CIE and A. BOURJOIS ET CIE
LIMITED - - - - - Plaintiffs

AND

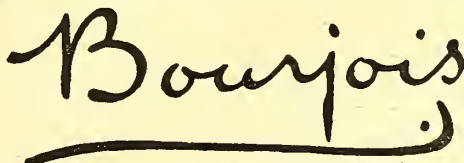
CHARLES MONTAGUE FANN - Defendant.

Upon Motion for Judgment this day made unto this Court by Counsel for the Plaintiffs And UPON HEARING Counsel for the Defendant And UPON READING the Writ of Summons issued on the 26th July 1926 and the Plaintiffs and Defendant by their Counsel consenting—

THIS COURT DOTH ORDER that the Defendant his servants and agents be perpetually restrained from selling offering or exposing for sale or procuring to be sold any perfume or perfumery goods not of the Plaintiffs' manufacture under the name "*Ashes & Violets*" And from passing off or attempting to pass off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any perfume or perfumery goods not of the Plaintiffs' manufacture as or for perfume or perfumery goods of the Plaintiffs' manufacture by the use of the said name "*Ashes & Violets*" or otherwise howsoever.

And from infringing the Plaintiffs' registered Trade Marks Nos. 419339 455453 455454 and 468463 or any of them.

AND IT IS ORDERED that the Defendant Charles Montague Fann do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action to be taxed by the Taxing Master.



PARIS

A. BOURJOIS ET CIE, LTD., 4 Water Lane, LONDON, E.C.4
PARIS — NEW YORK — SYDNEY — WELLINGTON.

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Advertising Matter, advice, and sales help are always available from

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
37, GRAY'S INN ROAD LONDON, W.C.1.

PASTA MACK

A DAINTY &
DELIGHTFUL
NECESSITY
for the

*Bath
&
Toilet*

Perfumes and softens the water. Makes ordinary ablutions a pleasure. Is quite distinct from all other preparations, and by its beneficial action on the skin it beautifies the complexion, adding the snowy whiteness so much admired.

Of Chemists and Perfumers in 2/- and 3/6 boxes. 3/6 size, 28/- per dozen boxes (each containing 8 large tablets). 2/- size, 16/- dozen boxes (each containing 8 small tablets). Wholesale.

WM. EDWARDS & SONS, 14-18 Nile St., City Rd., London, N.1.
 Makers: H. MACK SUCORS., Ulm o/D.

COOK'S



Established over
a Century.

"ASEPSO" 3% Biniodide
 REGD. of MERCURY

The Genuine Antiseptic TOILET SOAP

Invaluable to the Medical and Nursing Professions.

FOR ECZEMA, RINGWORM, PRICKLY
HEAT, and MOST SKIN TROUBLES.

Sample tablet sent gratis on application.

EDWARD COOK & CO. LTD. The Soap Specialists,
 LONDON, E.3.

Also makers of "Asepto" Shaving Soap.
 Obtainable through all Chemists.

A NEW BATH SOAP FOR YOU!

**R. F. WHITE
& Co., Limited**

Victoria Station
House

LONDON, S.W.1

4-ounce Rounds. Assorted perfumes
packed in one dozen white enamel boxes.

Price **30/-** Carriage paid on one gross or over.
 2½% discount for cash in 14 days. Free Cases.

A PRICE LIST OF OUR OTHER SOAPS ON REQUEST.

Repeat Sales!



THE growing volume of orders we are receiving for our Devonshire Violets Perfume and Toilet Preparations, and the overwhelming percentage of repeat sales, are proof positive of the increasing popularity of this delightful series.

How about your stocks? Are they sufficient to meet the increased demand during the Christmas rush? You are advised to send us your orders NOW to avoid disappointment.

Bristow's Devonshire Violets

<i>Perfumes.</i>	<i>Compact Powder.</i>
<i>Face Cream.</i>	<i>Shampoo Powder.</i>
<i>Toilet Soap.</i>	<i>Bath Crystals.</i>
<i>Brilliantine.</i>	<i>Face Powder.</i>



T. F. BRISTOW & CO., LTD.

Colindale, London, N.W.9

PEARS'

INCOMPARABLE TOILET WATERS



The new raffia-covered bottles with fancy caps in which

PEARS' EAU DE COLOGNE DE LUXE

PEARS' LAVENDER WATER DE LUXE

are now put up make these toilet waters more attractive than ever to the discriminating public who have always appreciated them more highly than other brands.

It is GOOD BUSINESS to SHOW THEM PROMINENTLY

A. & F. PEARS LTD., LONDON

PTW. 1-8.

INCREASING SALES

The dancing season is here—and with it an extra big demand for Anzora. Men must look neater now at night. And so they use more Anzora. You may lose a good customer if you are out of stock for even one day.

A SUPPLY OF ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS AND CUT-OUTS FOR WINDOW DISPLAYS SENT POST FREE.

Wholesale Terms:

Anzora Cream for greasy scalps and Anzora Viola for dry scalps. Obtainable from Wholesalers. Terms: 12/- doz., retail at 18/- doz., 20/- doz., retail at 30/-

ANZORA
Masters the Hair!

If unable to obtain from your wholesaler write to Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., Willesden Lane, London, N.W.6



RÉNÉ POMADE HONGROISE

SHOULD BE STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS



Sixpenny
Size
3/-
per doz.

Ninepenny
Size
4/-
per doz.

N. STECKLYN & SONS

Chemists, Sundriesmen & Perfumers,

30 Dean Street, Soho, W.1.
Tele. No.: Regent 3642.

17 Houndsditch, E.1.
Tele. No.: Ave. 8121.

POT POURRI JARS



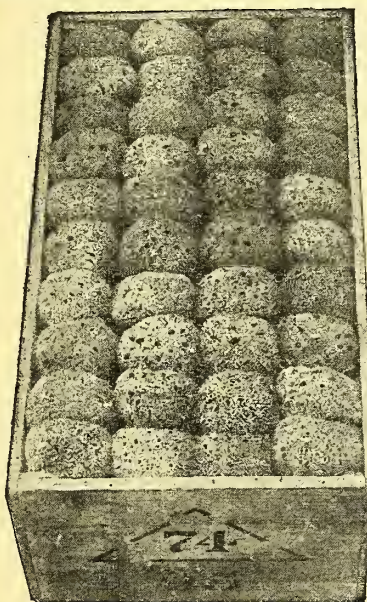
Filled with delicious
POT POURRI
blended to last for years.

Supplies of new patterns and
colourings now available.

Prices from 20/- per dozen.

IDEAL FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS TRADE.

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C.3



SPONGES

HONEYCOMB

EXTRA CHOICE, FINEST
TEXTURE AND SHAPE

*We hold large stocks,
retailing each at*

6d. 1/- 1/6 2/- 2/6

3/- 3/6 4/- 4/6 5/6

6/6 7/6 8/6 10/6

FINE TURKEY

SPECIALLY SELECTED
SHAPES FOR THE
NURSERY, TOILET AND
BATH.

*We have a choice
assortment retailing from
1/- to 15/- each.*

Send us your Order for PERSONAL ATTENTION

WILLIAM EDWARDS & SONS

Wholesale and Export Druggists' Sundriesmen,

14-18 NILE STREET - CITY ROAD, LONDON

THE FLAMINGO OBLIQUENED REFILL LIP-STICK

British Made. THE WORLD'S BEST VALUE. Patented.
Wholesome throughout.

Dainty,
Neat,
Oblique,
Unique.

A Quick
Seller.



Permanent container
with refill.

Gives best service.



Propelling
End.

A Carton Top.

Colour of propelling end identifies Salve.
CONTAINERS IN PLEASING COLOURS.

Very best quality, smooth, pleasantly flavoured and discreetly perfumed Salve, for reviving the softness of the lips, available in four shades:—"Cerisine" dark, "Carminine" light, "Orangine," transferring Rose (UNIQUE), and "Ivorine" White.

PRICES:	Home Sale. Each	Home Retailers. Per Doz.	Home Whl. & Exporters
Complete and Sealed Single, Sealed and Car- toned Refills	2/6	20/-	
Sealed Refills, in Car- toned Sets of Five	9d. & 6d.	6/- & 4/-	Upon Enquiry.
	3/3 & 2/3	26/- & 18/9	

Striking Showcards.

Demonstrations being given.

Exhibiting at BRITISH
INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1927.

FLAMINGO.

By but one name this bird is known
From haunts of Deer to Dingo,
In any land they'll understand
If you just say "Flamingo."
Copyright.

Just have a test—if fancy's best
You want in any lingo.
You'll find your pride is satisfied
If you demand "Flamingo."
R. F. W. REES.

FLAMINGOES, LTD.
FLAMINGO HOUSE,
CHAPEL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
MOORGATE,

Telephones: Inland Telegrams:
Clerkenwell 7661 (3 lines). "Flamingoes, Barb, London."
Cables: "Flamingoes, London."

PEDICULOSIS.

SACKER'S HYGIENIC COMB

THE GREATEST NIT REMOVER EVER INVENTED
as supplied to the L.C.C. Clinics.

Highly recommended by the Ministry of Health and very highly commended by all the leading members of the school medical service in the U.K. and abroad. Price 2/9 and 5/6 each. Wholesale 24/- and 48/- per dozen. Each comb neatly packed in a metal box with directions.

"SANNAKLEEN"

(Regd.)

Silver Plated Fine Tooth Comb is the latest and most

up-to-date
comb

for the Nursery
or Toilet Table.
Superior to all
other combs on
the market,
without doubt,
a boon and
necessity in
every home.

RETAILS
at 2/6 each.



Wholesale 20/- doz.

Each comb in an envelope.
1-dozen combs in a box.

Manufactured by:—

SACKER'S HYGIENIC COMB CO.
13 BLACKSTOCK ROAD, LONDON, N.4

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALE.

SACKER OIL 1/- PER BOTT. WHOLESALE 8/- PER DOZ.

Patent No.
165982/20.

A REMARKABLE BRITISH INVENTION.

THE

"SPIRO" SAFETY RAZOR BLADE SHARPENER.

Every user of the "Watts" Safety Razor
Blades is a potential purchaser.

—STRONG AND SIMPLE.—
No troublesome fixing. Drop blade on
two pegs, close box, turn handle and get
—a super-keen blade in a moment.—

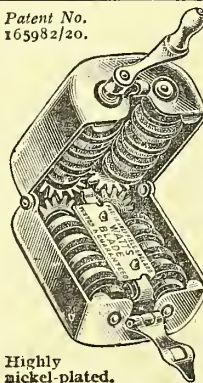
Retails at 21/- each.

Allowing 50% profit on cost for the dealer.

Sole Manufacturer:

JOHN WATTS, Lambert Works SHEFFIELD.

London Office and Showroom:
24, Redcross Street. E.C.1.



Highly
nickel-plated.

WE SPECIALISE IN
GILLETTE DARWIN
VALET ROLLS
EVER-READY SOUPLEX
Blades and Razors.

Let us send you Illustrated Price List.

A. FRANKS & CO. 12 BARTLETT'S BLDGS.
LONDON, E.C.4
PHONE: CENTRAL 3640.

Fétiche

*— the fragrant secret
of adoration —*

A NEW SERIES CREATED TO ENHANCE CHARM

by

L. T. PIVER

Paris

Fétiche series are extensively advertised for the Xmas Season in the following London and Provincial Daily Papers:—

*Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Daily Sketch,
Birmingham Despatch, Yorkshire Evening
Post, Nottingham Evening Post, Glasgow
Bulletin, Bristol Evening News, Liverpool
Courier and the Lady.*

PERFUME

Wholesale 60/- per doz.
Retail - 7/6 per bottle

POUDRE

Wholesale 20/- per doz.
Retail - 2/6 per box.

SOAP

Whol. 16/- per doz. tabs.
Retail 6/- per box, 3 tabs.

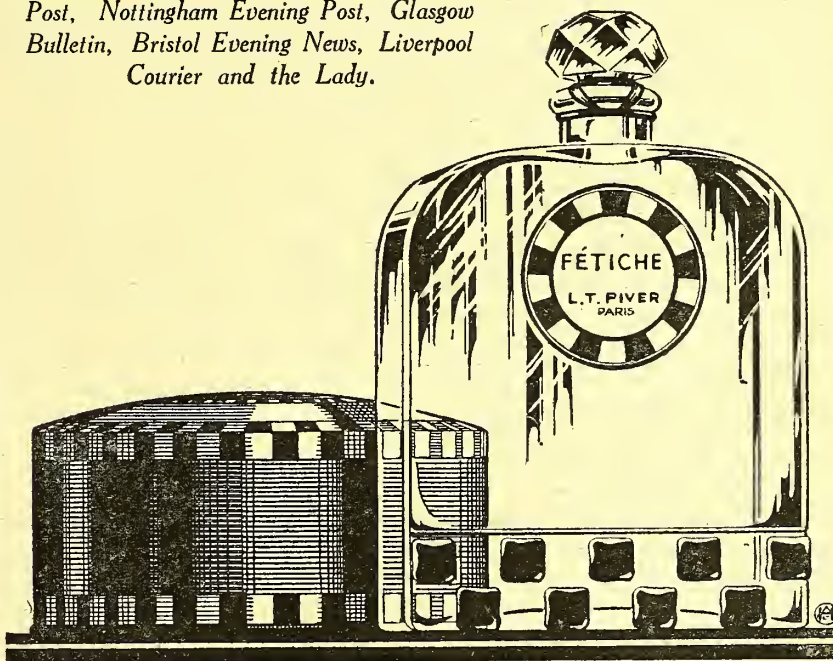
TALC

Wholesale 12/- per doz.
Retail - 1/6 per bottle

POUDRE DE TOILETTE

(Dusting Powder).

In metal container with puff.
Wholesale 28/- per doz.
Retail - - 3/6 each



PARFUMERIE **L. T. PIVER** PARIS

London Depot:

102 DEAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.1

Phone: Regent 5260.

**BIGGER PROFITS FOR YOU
ON THIS FINE BRITISH BLADE** *selling at*
5 for 1/-

**ANNOUNCING
THE AMAZING
KIRBEE
BLADES.
THE BEST THAT
SHEFFIELD
PRODUCES.
HALF THE
PRICE OF
AMERICAN
WITH FULL
PROFITS
FOR THE
RETAILER**

BLADE RETAILERS OF ENGLAND!
YOU have lost thousands through relentless profit-cutting in high-priced blades. You have lost priceless goodwill by being forced to sell foreign goods.

Now the KIRBEE Blade arrives to solve the safety-blade troubles of trade and public alike. A finely tempered Gillette pattern safety blade made in Sheffield and selling at 5 for 1/- *after allowing you handsome profits*. As good as any—and cheaper than all. Only the strong position of the House of Kirby and the immense demand fostered by widespread advertising makes this price possible (see our advertisement in the *Daily Mail* on Dec. 10).

Most attractively packed in boxes of 10 packets of 10 or 20 packets of 5.

1 box at 15/- 6 boxes at 14/3d.
3 boxes at 14/7d. 10 " 13/6d.

33% prompt cash or 2½% 30 days. Attractive display matter on request.

Supplies should be ordered at once. If your usual wholesaler does not yet stock, write direct to

**DOUGLAS KIRBY
AND COMPANY LIMITED**
9 and 10 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1
Telephone: Gerrard 3147 & 8063/4/5.



SYNTHETIC OTTOS

VERY ECONOMICAL ON ACCOUNT
OF THEIR STRENGTH

Suitable for all Toilet Preparations

	Per oz.		Per oz.
CARNATION	7/6	MELOTA	10/6
HYACINTH	7/6	ORANGE BLOSSOM	7/6
JASMIN	9/-	ROSE	12/6
LILY OF THE VALLEY	7/6	SWEET PEA	12/-
		PARMA VIOLET	10/6

E. H. BUTLER & SON MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
Humberstone Gate - - LEICE STER

TALCUM POWDER FACE POWDER VANISHING CREAM

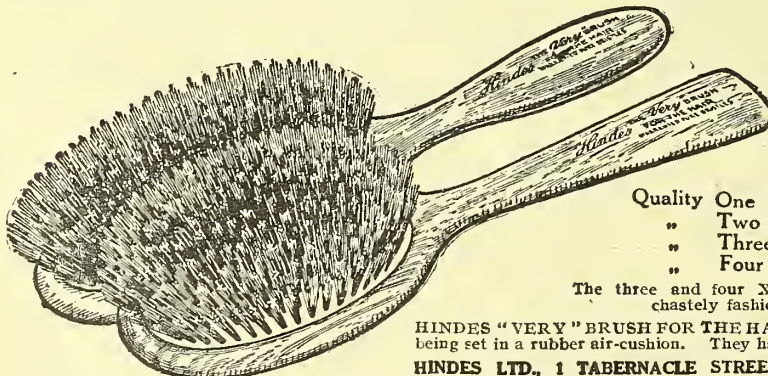
All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.
The O-PINE-O Manfg. Co. Ltd., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8

Any Grade.
Any Colour.
Any Perfume.
Any Quantity.

DEVILBISS SPRAYS

MEDICAL
— and —
PERFUME

27 Old Bond Street, London, W.
GERRARD 6367.

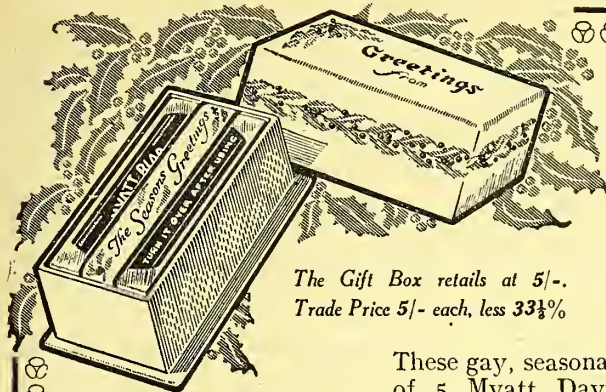


HINDES "VERY" HAIR BRUSH

Quality	One X	Sold at	7/6d. each.	TRADE
"	Two XX	"	10/6d.	"
"	Three XXX	"	15/-	"
"	Four XXXX	"	18/6d.	"
				33½% PRICE

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

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The packets can be
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These gay, seasonable little boxes, each holding four packets of 5 Myatt Daymarked Blades (20 blades), make ideal gifts for men, and at 5/- will appeal to practical women seeking presents for their menfolk.

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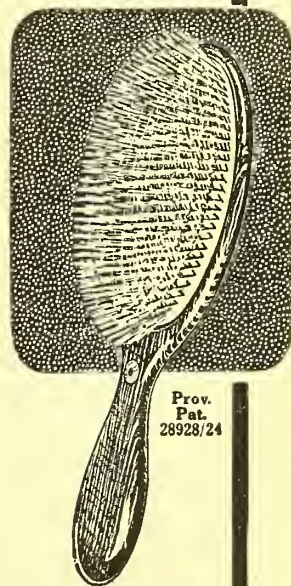
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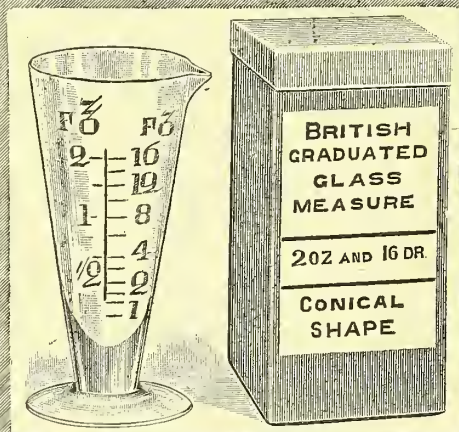
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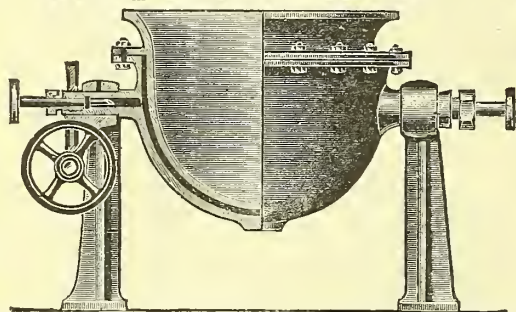
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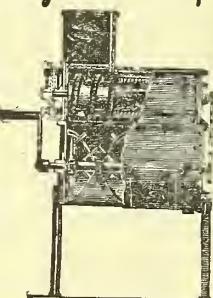
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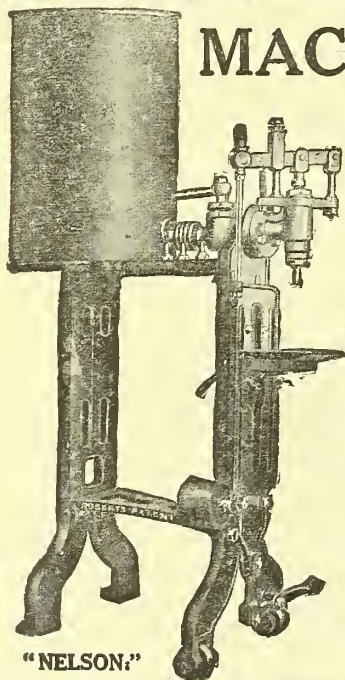
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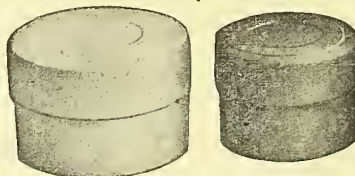
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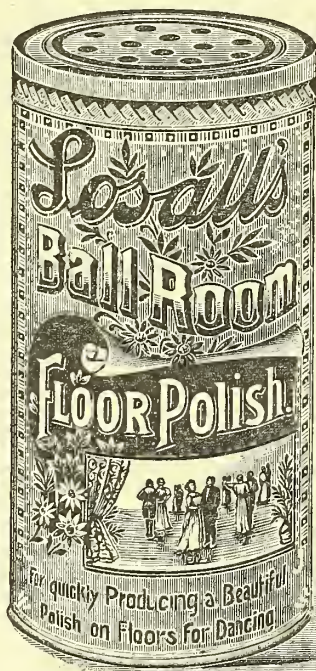
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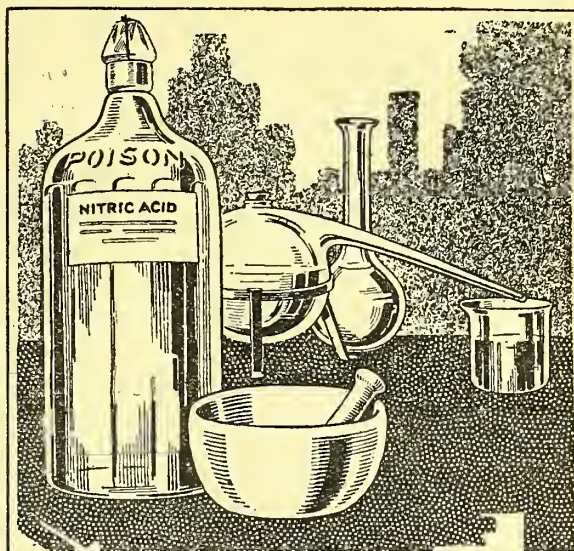
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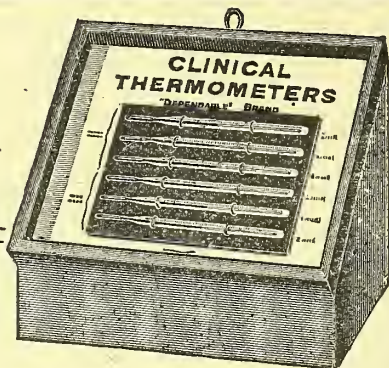
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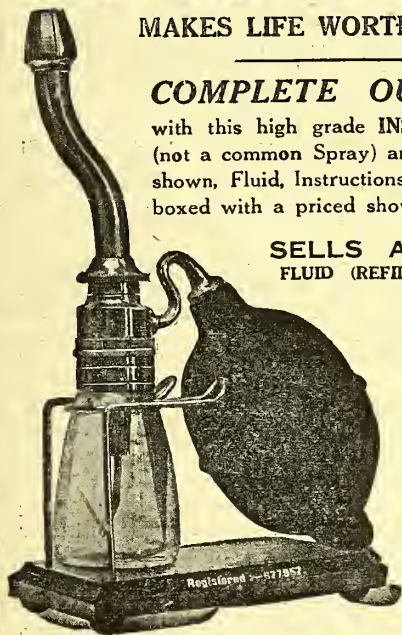
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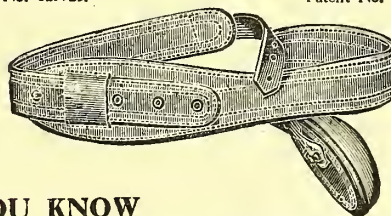
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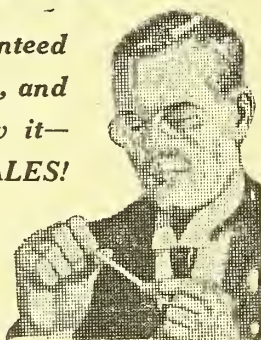
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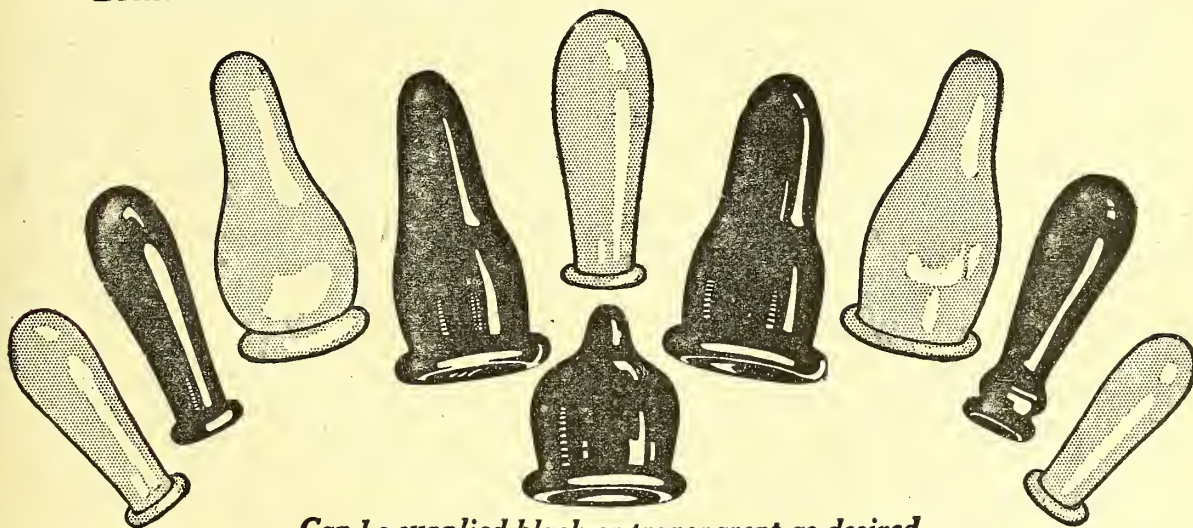
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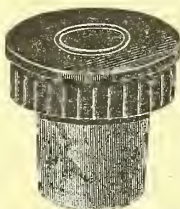
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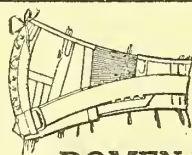
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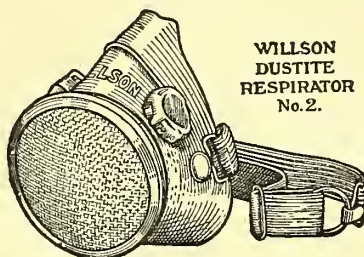


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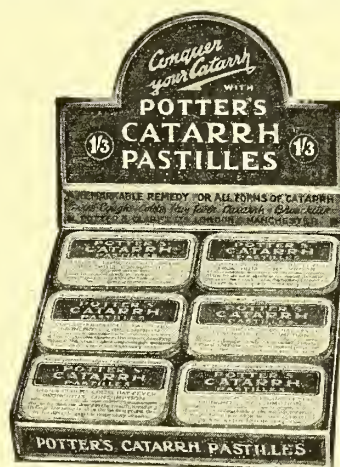
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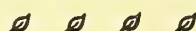
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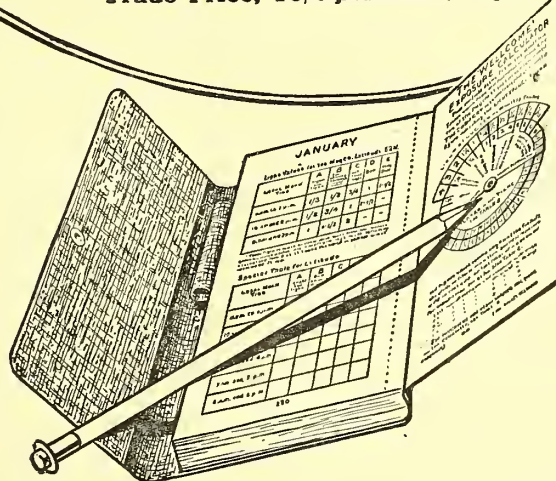
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Horse.—The term "horse" is often applied to drugs used in veterinary practice to denote either strong (as a purgative) or unrefined. Horse castor is unrefined castor formerly employed in the treatment of animals, and horse cassia is applied to a leguminous plant, the pulp from the pods having purgative properties. In connection with the name of plants and fruits "horse" denotes a large or coarse variety, or sometimes a strong smell. Examples are horse bean, horse gentian, horse mint, and horse parsley.

Horses: Administration of Poisonous Substances.—The two principal Acts of Parliament covering the administration of poisonous substances to horses are the Drugging of Animals Act, 1876, and the Protection of Animals Act, 1911. Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1876 constitute it an offence for any person, not being the owner of a domestic animal nor acting by such owner's authority, to administer, or cause to be administered, wilfully and unlawfully to that animal any poisonous or injurious drug or substance. Penalties up to a month's imprisonment, with or without hard labour, are prescribed for a first offence, and up to three months' imprisonment for a second or subsequent offence. Section 1 (d) of the 1911 Act provides that a fine not exceeding £25, or alternatively or in addition imprisonment with or without hard labour up to a term not exceeding six months, shall follow summary conviction of wilfully administering, or causing, procuring or (in the case of the owner) permitting the administration of any poisonous or injurious drug or substance to any animal, or causing such substance to be taken by any animal. The expression "horse" in this Act includes any mare, gelding, pony, foal, colt, filly, or stallion.

Horticultural Requirements.—See Gardening.

Hospital Pharmacists.—The qualification for large hospitals is always that of the Pharmaceutical Society, the pharmacist in charge being usually a pharmaceutical chemist. The position in hospitals is supposed to carry with it a greater amount of leisure than in retail business; but this does not follow quite so much as in pre-war days, when hospital competition was less keen. Appointments for the senior are made by the committee of the hospital direct, sometimes carrying a pension—always in rate-supported institutions, but not so frequently in those of a voluntary character. The minor positions are filled by the hospital committees on the recommendation of the pharmacist in charge. The salaries attached to the various positions vary considerably, as the increase caused by changing monetary values due to the war was not consistently followed, as in rate-aided institutions. The buying of drugs and chemicals is in the hands of the pharmacist; he must be well acquainted with surgical dressings, and frequently surgical instruments and stimulants, which comes within the purview of his department unless the size of the institution warrants other arrangements. He is usually in charge of all supplies to the wards, theatres, surgeries, and various departments, and is responsible for keeping these in condition. He is also responsible for the purity and quality of the drugs and chemicals and supervision of the methods of keeping stocks allowed in the various parts of the hospital. In smaller institutions he is frequently called upon to perform analytical work affecting pathology. Where there is a school attached he is appointed teacher of pharmacy to medical students; and in those State-recognised

hospitals for training nurses, he is appointed lecturer to the nurses in pharmacy and materia medica. The Guild of Public Pharmacists is an association for promoting institutional pharmaceutical improvement; it is trying to set up a register, and issues suggested rates of pay as guidance to prevent uneconomic salaries rather than as a standard. In addition, there is the Incorporated Hospital Officers' Association, to which most hospital pharmacists belong. The tenure of position depends upon the man; it is secure so long as he is able to perform the duties efficiently. His position is that of head of an important department; and his wide range of experience makes the modern pharmacist one of the most important in the hospital, useful alike to the medical, surgical and nursing staff as well as to the out-patients. He, not infrequently, is the editor of the hospital pharmacopœia; if not in theory, he is *so de facto*.

Hospital Pharmacists' Apprentices.—Hospitals are not recognised in the Acts of Parliament governing pharmacy; and the consequence of establishing a curriculum was to draw attention of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council to the fact that apprenticeship in hospitals and similar institutions could be controlled. From this point onwards the term of dispensing in the curriculum was not recognised in hospitals unless sanctioned by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council. In the last by-laws and regulations power was taken to recognise defined indentures, and in the case of hospitals and institutions a special form was devised by the Guild of Public Pharmacists whereby the governing authorities make an agreement which is signed by the pharmacist as the responsible tutor and countersigned by the secretary. (The form was published in the *C. & D.*, 1925, II, 575.) The discharge of the indenture is by the pharmacist. Copies of this can be obtained from the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, and the recognition of the Society must in all cases be obtained in taking an apprentice.

Hospital Pharmacists: Supplies of "Dangerous" Drugs.—Institutional supply of "dangerous" drugs received special consideration under the Regulations made consequent on the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. There are two schedules covering all varieties of institutions:—

I.—(1) All orders for supplies must be signed by the medical practitioner ordering the drugs, or, if a pharmacist is in charge, by him. Entry of the drugs received is made in the ordinary ledger. (2) Supplies and stocks are received and kept by the person responsible. (3) Medicines are dispensed for the specified person. Prescriptions are initiated and stamped, records made and kept for two years. (4) Stocks are allowed in wards in charge of the sister or nurse responsible. Orders are duly signed by her, and such orders are kept by the pharmacist. Duplicates are kept by the sister. (5) Precautions are to be taken to prevent theft, and the preparations may be ordered by any conventional name known in the institution.

II.—In the other schedule provision is made for the institutions where a pharmacist is not in charge. The medical man orders and signs for the drugs, and the matron must keep the stocks.

Otherwise the same restrictions apply to institutional pharmacists as to others. (See Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations.)

Hospitals: Dispensing.—In large hospitals, committees require that all dispensing in their institutions should be performed by those possessing the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society. In smaller institutions the same principle is not consistently enforced. Dispensing in institutions differs somewhat from that of retail businesses, consequent on the exigencies of the case. Nowadays, modern hospitals arrange for frequent clinics throughout the day, though the older method whereby out-patients are seen only in the afternoon still prevails. These rush-hour methods caused the modifications to be introduced originally. Solutions of all chemical salts are made usually on a basis to reduce mental calculations. Medicine is given to out-patients for the most part in weekly supplies or multiples of these, so that prescriptions written for one dose (as is the rule) must be multiplied

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

by 20 or 21, as the case may be (usually 20), for doses of three times a day. This allows solutions to be 1 in 3, where possible, or in multiples of this figure, so that 1 grain represents one fluid drachm for twenty doses in the case of 1 in 3, the others being in proportion. Prescriptions written in hospitals only give total quantities required in special cases; for liniments, ointments, gargles and lotions there is usually a recognised amount to be given for one week, and longer periods on a proportional basis. Pills and tablets are given according to frequency of dosage. Powders and cachets are seldom given to out-patients, as the nature of the work precludes it. Tablets duly labelled with instructions to crush are given where a powder is required. Various hospitals have systems of payment for medicine as a result of diminution of money values consequent on the war. It will be seen that the essence of quick work in dispensing in hospitals is adequate preparation for rush hours; and where a variety of clinics cuts into the available time, it is necessary to have a laboratory assistant capable of doing the preparatory work quite independently of the manufacture of such preparations as tinctures, infusions, tablets, pills, lotions, concentrated mixtures and similar articles. The work is arduous while it lasts, and though the hours are shorter, the stress is greater than in the retail. Dispensing for indoor patients varies from the outdoor. Medicines are usually supplied for four days, but this is a small portion of the work done. Lotions, sterilised solutions, hypodermic solutions, powders and stocks generally are exceedingly numerous and exacting. Operating theatres nowadays require numerous pharmaceutical preparations not usually dealt in to any extent in the retail. The baskets for medicines and supplies are sent down at stated hours, and those prescribed by the honorary staff are dispensed when the out-patient work is finished. The variety of dispensing work is much greater than in the retail, and provides excellent training. Shop experience, however, may be considered to be invaluable groundwork for hospital dispensing.

Hospitals: Drug Supply.—The method of buying drugs for hospitals varies somewhat according to the size of the institution. In the larger ones the pharmacist is responsible; in the small ones the medical superintendent, secretary, or even the matron. Usually there is a drug committee, which is the responsible authority for reference; but in the large hospitals this committee has fallen largely into disuse, and, if existing at all, exists in name only. Generally speaking, the pharmacist is responsible, and on orders (usually written) there may be a confirming signature of the secretary, or not, according to the method of the institution. In former days drugs were bought by contract, the period covered being a quarterly, half-yearly or yearly one. This method is still in use in State, council or borough hospitals or infirmaries. In the voluntary institutions the method varies. Three systems prevail: One, which is the method of the rate-aided institutions, is to make out a list of the drugs and estimated quantities and put it out to contract. Items not on this list are usually contracted for on a basis of a percentage off the current price-list. A second method is a contract for a short list of largely used items, and the supply, dependent on price, is divided up between competing firms. The method favoured by most progressive hospitals is that of large business firms: a drug or chemical is required in a certain quantity for a defined period, and quotations are invited from manufacturers. In the smaller lines, while no invitation to quote may be issued, they are usually bought on the same principle of special price, as institutions, even in these lines, are able largely to buy on wholesale terms. Drugs and chemicals for institutional supply are not very remunerative in themselves; but any firm with a large connection is sure of a big turnover, which incidentally reduces the overhead costs of the vendor. The institution benefits from its large consumption and the competition to supply. It is now the custom in hospitals in touch with the King Edward Hospital Fund to submit its cost prices for further comparison. A short list of important items is

available, and comparative prices paid by various institutions can be noted—which tends to eliminate wide differences in the amounts paid for these items. Stock and annual turnover are also being placed on a businesslike footing, so that supply of drugs and chemicals in institutions is better understood and is as exactly treated as in large corporate firms. Co-operation to a small extent is still employed; but failing a large communal supply, there is not any likelihood of this method becoming popular, especially as the pharmacists in the large institutions are usually capable business men, well able to buy at the lowest possible prices as well as controlling carefully their distribution. It is not possible to give an average consumption per patient which is of material value unless separate accounts are kept of the out-patient and in-patient departments; and, in the latter case, it is not of much value unless it is divided into surgical and medical cases. The returns of the King Edward Hospital Fund authorities are valuable for statistical purposes, but, from the purely pharmaceutical point of view, leave much to be desired. The pharmacist could in most cases supply much more accurate details, as it is a common custom to book up all goods received, and from such data a closer knowledge of distribution could be obtained if the authorities were desirous.

Hot-Water Bottles, Exhibiting.—These are goods for which there might be a greater sale if more effort were made to bring them prominently before customers and passers-by; but they are seldom exhibited attractively in the window, and where shown in the shop are not often displayed to best advantage. One of their disadvantages, from the point of view of display, is that they take up a fair amount of room in a window or on the counter, and overlap on space which might be occupied by several smaller lines; but if they are exhibited prominently a greater amount of interest will be created. Some of the manufacturers of the branded rubber hot-water bottles supply cardboard containers with lids which open upwards and serve the purpose of a showcard. It is a good plan to have at least one window display devoted to the exhibition of both stone and rubber hot-water bottles in the autumn or early winter months. The rubber types without containers might be hung on a suitable background, and those supplied with special display aids, and also the stone bottles, should be arranged attractively on the base of the window. Showcases and sales messages should be introduced into the display.

Hot-water Bottles, Manufacture.—Though there is a steady demand for stoneware and aluminium hot-water bottles, their popularity is small compared with the indiarubber type. The last-named, which are available in red, white and mottled rubber, may be divided into two classes—those with seams and moulded ones. The most important part of an indiarubber bottle is the inside, as this has to stand the action of the hot water. In the case of the seamed type the bottle is made from canvas proofed on both sides, the edges being bound with the same material. When the naphtha from the joints has evaporated the bottle is vulcanised, a process which calls for some care so as not to "tender" the fabric. For making the seamless moulded hot-water bottle blanks are pressed in moulds, steam at the same time being injected all round the mould. Vulcanising is carried on at the same time. The moulds are constructed of steel and are in three parts, the core around which the bottle is made and the outer parts forming the back and front. On removal of the bottle from the press the core is extracted through the neck, which is then built up and the stopper fitted. The neck of the bottle was at one time the weak spot, as the water used to leak through between the metal ferrule and the rubber. The difficulty has been overcome by improvements in design. Some manufacturers in addition sink the ferrule in rubber, and thus avoid the necessity for a washer on the stopper. As a general rule makers will stamp the customer's name on bottles if the order is for more than a certain quantity.

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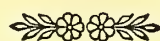
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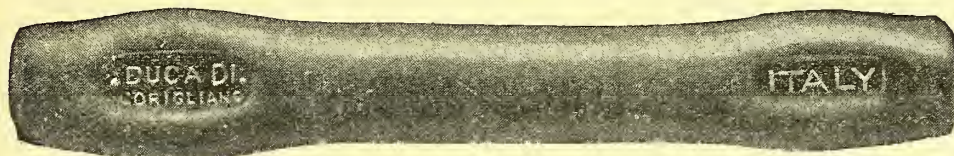
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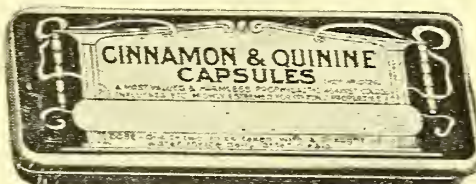
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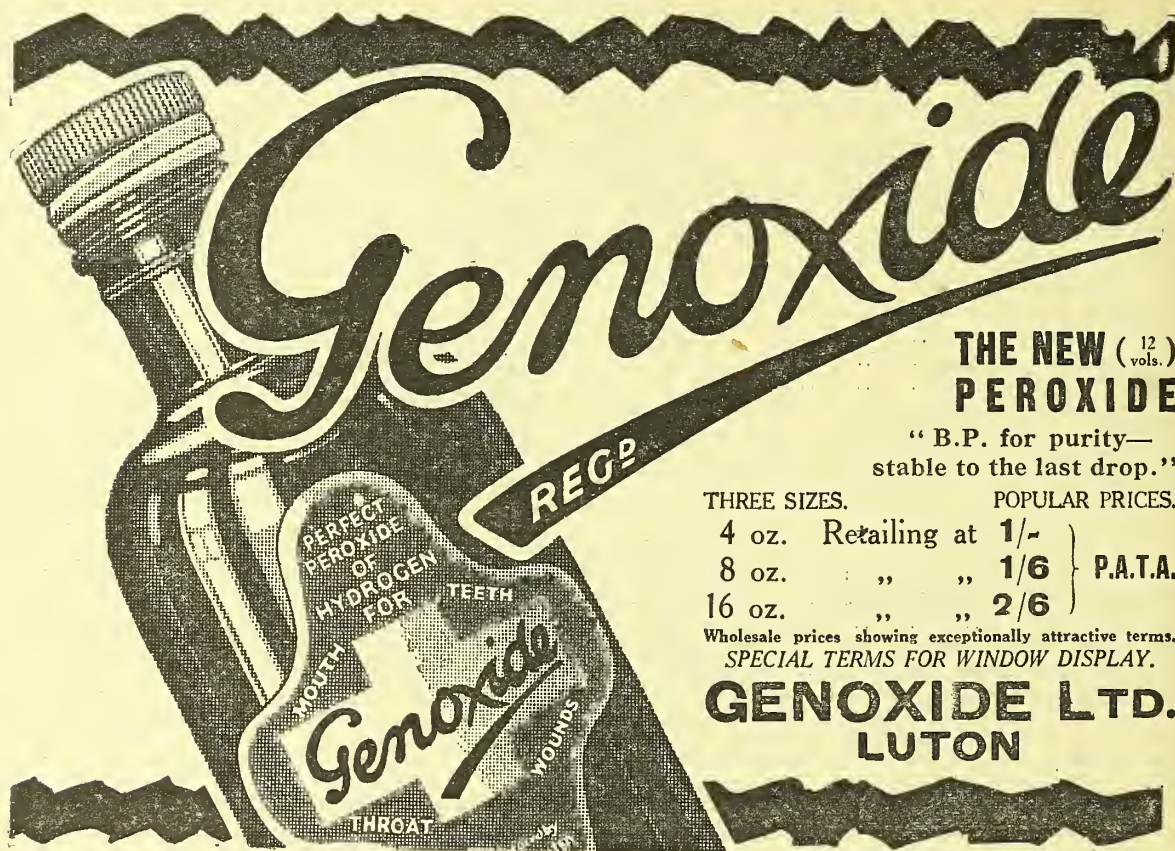
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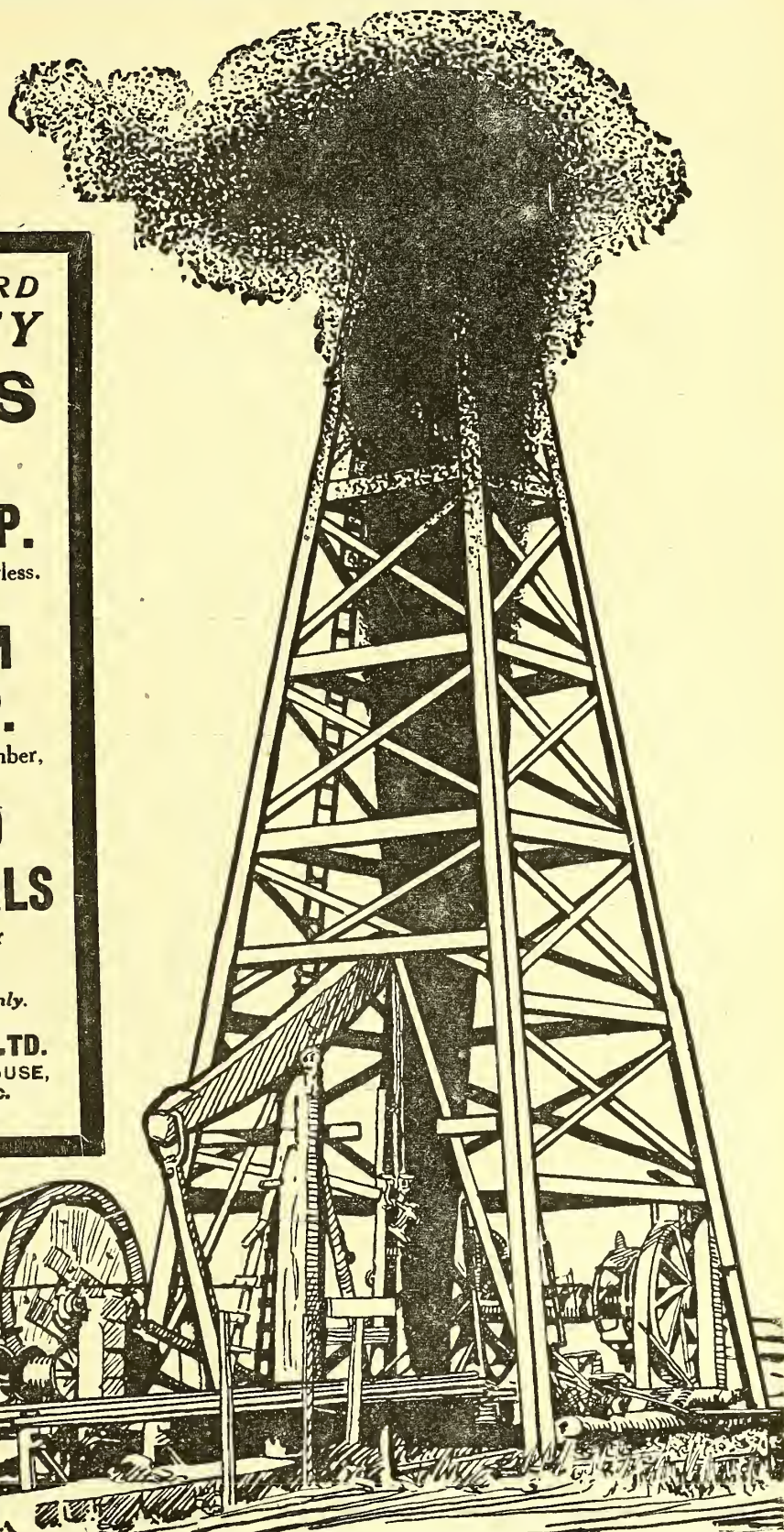
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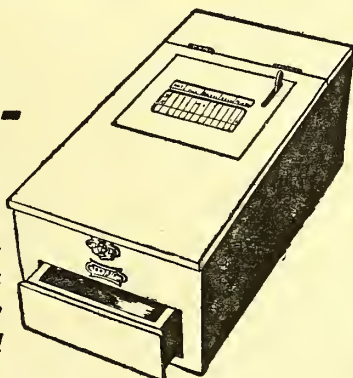
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C. & D. Poisons Cards

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No. 1.—Poisons Card giving the Schedules and Regulations under the various Acts of Parliament restricting the sale of poisons, etc., in Great Britain, has been revised in accordance with the changes introduced by the Order in Council which came in force on August 14.

No. 4.—Dangerous Drugs Act Summary of Regulations, with table showing the percentages of cocaine, diamorphine, and morphine in various pharmaceutical preparations. The new edition now on sale is revised in accordance with the regulations in force since July 29.

The C. & D. Poisons Cards are issued of a uniform size (10 in. by 12½ in.), with the information distinctly printed on white cards, with cord for hanging up in the pharmacy or dispensary. The cards are supplied at 1s. each, post free.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Tradescant Memorial Window

On November 26 Lord Fairfax unveiled a memorial window, on the stairs of the old Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, to John Tradescant the elder. The window is the gift of the Garden Clubs of Virginia, U.S.A.; and the appropriateness of the presentation, apart from the courtesy which has prompted it, lies in the fact that Tradescant visited Virginia twice. (*Tradescantia virginica* was discovered by him.) As related in the *C. & D.*, I, 1923, p. 957, the Tradescants owned a botanical garden and museum in London; and their collection, after the son's death, was acquired by Elias Ashmole, who in 1677 offered it to the University of Oxford. The old Ashmolean Museum, completed in 1683, included a chemical laboratory and a residence for the teacher of chemistry.

Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1925

(From "The London Gazette," November 30, 1926.)

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORISATION (MR. FRANK ALLDAY, L.D.S.)

Whereas Mr. Frank Allday, L.D.S., of 26 Charing Cross Road, W.C., has been convicted of an offence against the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

And whereas the said Mr. Frank Allday cannot, in my opinion, properly be allowed to be in possession of or supply any of the drugs to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 12 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1921, as amended by Regulation 5 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1926, I hereby give notice that I withdraw as from to-day's date from the said Mr. Frank Allday, the authorisation granted by the said Regulations to registered dentists to be in possession of and supply the drugs to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies.

And I also direct, as from the same date, that the exception in Regulation 4 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1921, which permits dangerous drugs to be supplied on a prescription given by a registered dentist shall not apply in respect of prescriptions given by Mr. Frank Allday.

W. JOYNSON-HICKS,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitchall, November 30, 1926.

A Mysterious Explosion

At Castleford, on November 25, an inquiry concerning the death of Arthur Semper, a foreman at the chemical works of Hickson & Partners, Ltd., who was killed in an explosion (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 786), resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death." The foreman of the works said that sodium dinitrophenate, which was being made at the plant for use in dye manufacture, was not considered explosive, and was not scheduled under the Explosives Act. He had no doubt the sodium dinitrophenate exploded, because the whole of it in the hydro-extractor had disappeared. Dr. Watts, of the Home Office explosives department, said that if the sodium dinitrophenate were presented in dry form, burning might set the compound off if there was a leaky package. They had found that 15 per cent. of water rendered it insensitive. The foreman of the jury said it seemed as if there was something in the happening beyond the knowledge of even chemists. Dr. Watts said that general knowledge about it was very small. This compound had never been used for explosive purposes. A Jurymen: I take it this is an explosive found out by accident? Dr. Watts: I am inclined to agree to a certain extent under certain conditions. What those conditions are we do not know, but we are going to try to find out.

Birmingham

Councillor Jeffrey Poole, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected vice-chairman of the Birmingham Insurance Committee.

Among the subscribers to the "Birmingham Mail" Christmas Tree fund are Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., £25; Mr. T. Barclay, £5 5s.

It is announced that Mr. F. E. Moore, assistant secretary, Birmingham University, is retiring from office after forty-five years' service. Mr. Moore is well known to pharmacy, especially to those who used to consult the local association's library when it was in the corridor of the Edmund Street buildings.

At the annual meeting of the local section of the Institute of Chemistry, on November 24, the following officers were appointed:—*Chairman*, Professor Ling; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. F. H. Alcock; *Treasurer*, Dr. Hickinbottom; *Secretary*, Dr. Wood. The chairman, in his address on "Chemistry as a Career," emphasised the importance of a sound general education for the intending chemist.

At a meeting of the Birmingham education committee, on November 26, a report of the Technical Education and Evening Schools subcommittee (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 785) was approved. Councillor Hulme pointed out that there was a strong desire among the chemists of the country that there should be a higher standard of work done. In many places where there was no bacteriological laboratory it would be advantageous if pharmacists were capable of preparing serums and vaccines.

A new laboratory for studying methods of getting the best out of coal was opened at Birmingham University on November 25. Among those attending the ceremony were Viscount Chelmsford, Sir Gilbert Barling, and Professor K. N. Moss, head of the department. The last-named, in the course of his speech, paid a tribute to those engineers of the Midlands who had already generously supported the University. He showed how University education and the prosperity of industry were interdependent. It was important that there should be an adequate supply of trained men from the public schools and others of similar calibre. For such men there was almost an unlimited number of openings, provided that they had the gift of leadership.

Blackburn

The R. L. Gifford prize for students of pharmacy at Blackburn Technical College has been awarded to Albert Monk.

Blackburn Education Committee has accepted the offer of the local camera club to give lectures on photography to school teachers and to lend photographs for exhibition in schools.

Liverpool

The members of the Liverpool Chemists' Association have received an invitation from Mr. Prosper Marsden to visit the Pharmaceutical Department of the Liverpool University on December 9.

The members of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club are holding a fancy dress dance at the Yamen Cafe, Bold Street, on December 8. "Spot" prizes will be awarded, and there are to be special limelight effects—a new feature at these popular events.

The guests at the Liverpool Chemists' Association's annual ball, numbering over 200, on November 24, at the Midland Adelphi Hotel, were received by Mr. J. L. Hirst, the President, and Mrs. Hirst. Music was provided by Readdy's Band, and Mr. John Evans officiated as M.C. The event was generally voted a great success from the social point of view, all present thoroughly enjoying themselves.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Wakeley Brothers, Ltd., Rainham, have applied to the Kent County Council for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred in a store at the rear of the premises of Oliver & Crick, chemists, Bank Street, Maidstone, on November 22. The damage was not of an extensive nature.

EXPORT OF PITCH.—The Board of Trade issued an Order on November 25 revoking the Pitch (Emergency: Prohibition of Export) Order, 1926. The exportation of pitch from the United Kingdom is therefore no longer subject to licence.

WINDOW-DRESSING AWARD.—In a window-dressing competition, held in connection with the recent Margate Hospital Jubilee week, the second prize in the class for hospital window displays was awarded to Mr. V. J. Woolls, chemist and druggist, 16 Cecil Square.

FOOTBALL.—In a football match on November 20, the Eno Recreation Club secured a victory over the Old Rodarians by two goals to one.—On November 24, Manchester College of Pharmacy defeated Sale Wednesday by five goals to two. The scorers for the College were Schofield, Cundy, Mower, Maskell and Leveson.

WINE-LICENCE APPLICATION.—At Swansea Police Court, recently, H. L. Havard & Co., chemists, applied for an extension of their wine licence for the two afternoons immediately preceding Christmas. The local police authorities considered the application an unusual one, as licences for medicinal purposes only were issued to chemists. The application was refused.

LISTER RELIC STOLEN.—At Clerkenwell Police Court, London, on November 29, Frederick C. Vigars, motor driver, Blundell Street, N., was fined 40s. for stealing and receiving, while in transit, a wooden case containing a chair and forty medical books. It was now stated that the chair, once owned by the late Lord Lister, had been made from the operating table of the old Edinburgh Infirmary.

IN THE COURTS.—At Elham, on November 25, four boys were placed on probation, and one was ordered to an industrial school, on charges of being concerned in stealing goods, value 8s., from the shop of Mr. W. Halstead, chemist and druggist, High Street, Sandgate.—On November 26 the House of Lords reserved judgment in the case in which Dawson Partners, Ltd., Mark Lane, London, E.C., appealed against a decision of the Court of Appeal reversing a judgment of Mr. Justice Bateson holding them liable to the Equitable Trust Co. of New York for a loss of £8,262 sustained by them as acceptors of a bill of exchange (*C. & D.*, 1, 1926, p. 663).—In Shoreditch County Court, London, on November 30, the hearing of an application under the Workmen's Compensation Act by Henry R. Wright, who had contracted dermatitis while in the employ of J. Manger & Son, Ltd., chemical merchants, High Street, Kingsland, N., was adjourned for a month.—At Gravesend Police Court, on December 1, W. Tchin, ship's fireman, was fined £100 for having unlawfully in his possession raw and prepared opium valued at £40 5s.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re James Alfred Bradbury, Wolverhampton Road, Stafford, druggist (*C. & D.*, November 6, p. 689).—The following are among the creditors:—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., £26; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., £15.

Re James Bertram Roth, trading as J. B. Roth & Co., 21 Cannon Street, Manchester, chemical and colour merchant.—The application for discharge was heard on November 29 at the Court House, Manchester. It appeared that debtor carried on business successfully until he joined the Army in 1915, and during his absence until 1919 his brother continued the concern with fair success until he had to leave it in the hands of others owing to illness. The result was that sales fell from £81,000 to £7,000 per annum. On his demobilisation the debtor endeavoured to pull the business round, but was badly affected by the slump which occurred in colours and dyes. In addition, the debtor was away from the business for six months, owing to illness. The liabilities totalled £1,061, and 1s. in the £ had been realised. The senior official receiver agreed that, apart from the effects of illness, the debtor had been caught in a world slump, against which it was impossible for him to contend. The discharge was granted, subject to a suspension for two months.

THE Dental Board of the United Kingdom has set aside, in its estimates for next year, the sum of £4,000 for an "educational campaign" drawing public attention to the need for "dental health."

Scottish News

Brevities

The tender of James Simpson & Son, chemists, Peterhead, for the supply of drugs to the Parish Council has been accepted.

Mr. R. Whitelaw, surgical instrument manufacturer, 51 Woolmanhill, Aberdeen, has arranged for Mr. Rose, his representative in the South, to take over the territory formerly covered by Mr. Marr, who has resigned.

Edinburgh

Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Junction Bridge, Leith, have acquired at public auction the business of D. & S. Laboratories, Ltd. (in liquidation), 19 Shandwick Place, and Warriston Green, Edinburgh, together with the trade marks, goodwill, stock, plant and fittings, and are in a position to supply promptly the various proprietary lines of that company.

On the invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Spence, the assistants of John Robertson & Co., chemists, Spence & Co., chemists, and Lyle & Co., manufacturing chemists, were entertained to supper at 26 Royal Circus, on November 24, over forty spending a very pleasant evening in song and dance. On the call of Mr. James Muir, chemist, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded the host and hostess for their kindness.

Fife

Travellers report business in Fife to be very quiet.

Mr. H. F. Scott, chemist and druggist, Inverkeithing, has been re-elected Provost.

The tender of David Storrar, chemist, Kirkcaldy, for the supply of drugs to the District Joint Hospital, has been accepted.

At the election of water commissioners for Kirkcaldy and Dysart, Mr. J. B. McLaren, chemist and druggist, was returned unopposed.

Dr. G. T. Nasmyth, one of Edinburgh's new bailies, is well known to Fife chemists, as he was at one time in practice at Cowdenbeath, and afterwards became medical officer of the county.

Mr. H. Donaldson, chemist and druggist, 16 Hill Street, Dysart, representative for Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.1, will shortly commence business on his own account in Gourrock.

Glasgow

A beauty and hair-dressing department has been opened at the pharmacy of Mr. D. S. Robertson, chemist and druggist, 170 Main Street, Rutherglen.

Munro & Co., 164 Howard Street, have been appointed the selling agents in Scotland for J. E. Chaila & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4, manufacturers of Creory and Norby toilet preparations.

The entertainment which the rambling section of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club had intended to hold on December 10 has been cancelled, but a social and dance has been arranged for December 17, in the Blythswood Masonic Chambers, Renfrew Street, at 8 p.m. Tickets (2s. each) may be obtained from Messrs. Cherry, Fisher, Arthur and Sime.

Irish News

Brevities

Leo Smee, a native of Limerick, employed as assistant by Mr. J. Huban, M.P.S.I., Athlone, was found dead in the dispensary. A note written by deceased was found beside the body.

The secretary of the co. Longford Board of Health recently reported that, according to analysts' reports, two drugs from Drumlish district were not genuine. The articles were ordered to be returned to the contractors.

Mr. M. J. Cullen, Ph.C., has taken over the Medical Hall, Tubercuary, co. Sligo, which he has for several years managed for Mr. J. V. Kerr, M.P.S.I., Ballymote.

Mr. Cullen was previously manager of the Sligo Drug Co., Ltd., at Stephen Street, Sligo, and also of Dr. O'Sullivan's Medical Hall, Limerick.

At the Wexford Circuit Court, before Judge Doyle, K.C., John H. Peare, Kilmallock, appealed against the decision of the District Justice dismissing his claim against Mr. P. E. Kelly, Ph.C., Enniscorthy, for £2 10s. compensation in respect of damage to an accumulator. His Lordship, after hearing the evidence, said he could not hold the District Justice was in error, and dismissed the appeal.

At Tullamore Circuit Court, on November 26, Sean Leahy, described as a chemist and a former collector of income tax, pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of £149 6s. 7d., the property of the Revenue Commissioners. His counsel said accused had paid a large part of the premiums on a fidelity policy, and the insurance company was liable to the State for the money embezzled. Judge Wakely, in sentencing the accused man to a suspensory sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, without hard labour, and binding him over for two years, the sentence not to take effect if he behaved well in the meantime, said the public would not lose over this case.

Belfast

Mr. J. Henderson, R.D., Great Victoria Street, presided at the annual reunion of the Northern Ireland Sub-Postmasters' Association in Belfast on November 26.

On November 26, in the Belfast High Court, Lord Justice Andrews dismissed, with costs, the appeal of Annie and James Davidson, against an ejectment order granted to William Doig, wholesale druggist (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 787).

At a special meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Trade, called to discuss the question of the government of the city by Commissioners, instead of the Corporation, Mr. J. C. Culbert, Ph.C., and Mr. W. J. Hardy, Ph.C., took part in the proceedings.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent

UNIVERSITY OF MONTPELLIER. — A decree has been passed modifying certain chairs in the Montpellier Faculty of Pharmacy. The chair of Botany and Natural History has thus been changed to one of Zoology and Microbiology, and the *Materia Medica* chair becomes the chair of Botany and *Materia Medica*.

THE LATEST I have noticed in the way of advertisement was the entire window of a pharmacy occupied by a sort of huge picture frame or mount, in the centre of which was the enlarged portrait of a popular Parisian actress—Mlle. Mistinguett—surrounded by packets of a beauty speciality which she had recommended, her testimonials being reproduced under the portrait.

IN THE LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED BY THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES for 1926 I notice the names of Dr. W. B. Palgen, of the Nancy Faculty of Pharmacy, and of Professor Louis Chelle, of the Bordeaux Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, who are each awarded 1,500 francs from the Montyon foundation. M. Raymond Delabour, preparator of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy, shares the Cahours prize with M. Samsoen; M. Alberico Benedicenti, Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Genoa, takes the Mège prize.

NEW PRICES FOR ALCOHOL.—The following are the prices for the supply of pure alcohol (100 per cent.) by the Government for various manufacturing uses: For the manufacture of liqueurs, vermouth, and other spirituous beverages, 900 francs; for the manufacture of vinegar, 600 francs; for the manufacture of perfumes, chemical and pharmaceutical products, 500 francs per 100 litres. The above prices are for pure alcohol used in the manufacture of products for consumption in France; for export it is now supplied at 420 francs, and for the manufacture of compound spirituous beverages, perfumes, vinegar, chemical and pharmaceutical products destined for export, at 400 francs per 100 litres. Denaturated alcohol (90.5 per cent.) is supplied at the rate of 340 francs per 100 litres of 100 per cent. alcohol.

South African News

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

The Union

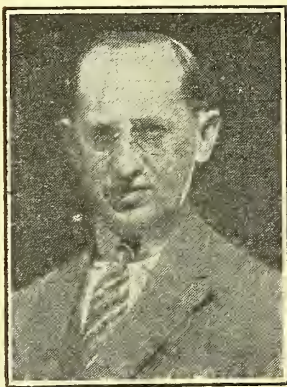
SMUGGLING BY POST.—The Union Government is deprived of a considerable amount of revenue yearly by the unintentional smuggling of goods into the country by registered letter post, and steps are being taken to prevent this evasion. In 90 per cent. of cases there is no intention to defraud the Customs authorities, but relatives of people in South Africa do not realise the necessity of declaring minor presents sent from overseas to the Union. At the present time, when a registered letter from overseas is suspected of containing dutiable goods the letter is held and the person to whom it is addressed warned to claim it. The letter had then to be opened in the presence of the post office officials and duty assessed according to the contents. The difficulty lay in searching all such registered letters. It was impossible to judge from handling of the envelope the true contents of a letter.

Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal

THE twenty-eighth annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal was held in the Grand National Hotel on October 28. After the President (Mr. G. B. Christie) had duly submitted his annual report and balance sheet, the election of officers and committee was proceeded with, which resulted as follows: *President*, H. L. Karnovsky; *Vice-President*, W. E. Carey; *Hon. Secretary*, G. B. Christie; *Committee*, Messrs. Apter, Ashkanazy, Ferguson, Haughland, Jacobson, Lay, Smith, and Spilkin. The newly elected President was duly installed, and in thanking the members for the honour and privilege bestowed upon him, expressed the hope that the ensuing year would be one of peace and harmony, and that the Committee would co-operate and assist him in carrying out its onerous duties.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

Mr. H. L. Karnovsky, the newly-elected President of the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society, was born in



MR. H. L. KARNOVSKY

Europe in 1884, and arrived in South Africa in 1892. He was educated at the Marist Brothers' College, and served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. H. A. G. Russo, of Cape Town, finally qualifying in the Transvaal in 1905. He helped to establish the well-known drug house of Sive Bros. & Karnovsky, Ltd., of which he is chairman and managing director. Mr. Karnovsky is known to many in Europe and the United States, having visited the principal manufacturing drug and allied concerns in 1910 and again in 1925. His pharmaceutical activities

are many, he having been a member of the Transvaal Society's executive for many years, and was elected a member of the Northern executive of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa at its first Conference; he has since been twice re-elected. He is also a member of the Transvaal Chemists' and Druggists' Association, and is particularly interested in the education of pharmacy students, being the honorary president of the Transvaal Pharmacy Students' Association, and taking a keen interest in the work of that active body. In spite of his many activities, Mr. Karnovsky has time to devote himself to masonic work, and holds the office of honorary treasurer to his mother lodge, "Arts" 3203 E.C. He is a member of the Automobile Club, also the Scientific and Technical Club.

Colonial and Foreign News

MEXICAN RADIUM.—The Mexican Minister of the Interior announces that a company is about to be formed for the exploitation of the recently discovered deposits of radium in the State of Chihuahua.

THE FORMER COURT PHARMACY IN BERLIN, situated in the Monbijou palace, has now become the property of the Prussian State as a result of the negotiations with the members of the Hohenzollern family.

SAMPLES OF MEDICAMENTS FOR POLAND.—In a circular addressed to the Polish customs authorities, the Minister of Finance draws their attention to the fact that samples of medicaments are not to be admitted unless the preparation itself is duly registered and its sale authorised in Poland. Henceforth samples of medicaments are not to be delivered to the addressees unless the prescribed formalities have been complied with; in addition, the chargeable rate of duty has also to be paid on such samples.

JAVA GOVERNMENT OPIUM FACTORY.—The opium factory of the Government of the Dutch East Indies reports an increase in production for 1925, compared with the preceding year. The requisite crude opium was purchased from the Government of British India, the total quantity amounting to 1,586 piculs (1924: 809 piculs), the average price being about 4,000 rupees per picul; inclusive of freight, insurance and other charges, the price averaged fl.3,638.98 per picul, or fl.216.64 more than was paid in 1924. The output totalled 102,642.261 tubes (1924: 92,994,025), containing 1,501,580 thails of opium. The cost of production amounted to 53 cents (1924: 54.7 cents) per tail.

FATAL "BARIUM MEAL."—A middle-aged man named Patrick McCann died at Timaru Hospital, New Zealand, in September, after the administration of a supposed barium meal. It appeared from evidence at the inquest that the house surgeon of the institution gave a nurse instructions to prepare the meal with barium sulphate (2 oz.), bread and milk. The doctor did not supervise the dispensing; the nurse weighed out 2 oz. of barium carbonate, this being the first barium salt on which her glance fell, and she having no knowledge of any other. The coroner, in giving a verdict that death was due to collapse following the accidental administration of poison, remarked that this inquiry was the second of its kind within two years, and that the system followed at the hospital called for revision.



PAINTING ON GLASS PRESENTED TO PROFESSOR DR. A. TSCHIRCH ON HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY BY PAST AND PRESENT STUDENTS

Legal Reports

Libel on Company Directors.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on December 1, after a trial extending over five days, William Miller Kneale, export agent, Liverpool, was found "Guilty" of publishing a defamatory libel on Mr. Francis D'Arcy Cooper and other directors of Lever Brothers, Ltd. The Recorder, in summing up, said the defendant had explained that he was merely using strong phrases in order to call attention to certain matters. That would be a very dangerous doctrine to encourage. Referring to the evidence of Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, his lordship said there was really no reason why he should have been called. The prosecution were giving a present to the defence in calling him. Mr. Cooper had explained the losses of the Niger Company. In passing sentence of nine months' imprisonment, in the second division, his lordship said: "From personal and mercenary motives, although you invoked the public benefit as your ostensible object, you, having failed to get employment with Messrs. Lever Brothers, have vilely calumniated the directors, imperilled the credit of the company, and excited anxiety and suspicion among the shareholders, great and small. It would be impossible to conceive a worse kind of commercial criminal libel. The time has come when libellers must realise that libels such as these must be punished, and punished severely. It is impossible for the commercial community to flourish if great or small concerns are to be open to these indiscriminate and groundless attacks." Notice of appeal was given.

Registered Druggist Fined for Compounding.—In Dublin District Court, on November 29, Mr. John Laurence Duane, 151 Emmett Road, Inchicore, Dublin, was prosecuted on two charges under the Pharmacy Acts of 1875 and 1890. The prosecution alleged that the defendant, not being a person legally qualified, did on August 28, 1926, keep open a shop for compounding and dispensing medical prescriptions contrary to the Pharmacy Act of 1875, Section 30. The second summons charged him with having neglected within seventeen days, as the proprietor of the premises, to comply with a letter of September 29, 1926, pursuant to Section 18 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, duly posted to him by the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, requesting him to furnish in writing to the Registrar a statement of the name and address of the *bona-fide* proprietor or proprietors of such shop, and if such proprietor or proprietors did not personally manage and conduct such shop the name of the duly qualified manager or assistant managing the shop and the description of his qualifications. Mr. W. C. Meeke, solicitor, appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and Mr. E. Burne was for the defendant. Mr. Meeke, in opening the case, said that on August 28 Mrs. Gertrude Rutland, an inspector of the Society, entered the defendant's premises and presented a prescription, which was made up. She had with her the bottle (produced), which bore the label of Mr. Duane. The assistant did not think it necessary to relabel the bottle, as it had their label on it already. The penalty for neglecting to reply to the Registrar's letter was a sum not exceeding £1 for every day in default of a reply. On September 29 the Registrar wrote a letter to Mr. Duane; the seventeen days duly expired, but no reply had been received. The defendant, however, wrote on November 11 saying he was of the opinion that the Registrar had the name of the person conducting the business. A correspondence took place which referred to defendant's entry for an examination prior to 1918, and his re-entry owing to his failure. The Society took the view that this was a bad case. Formal evidence in support of Mr. Meeke's statement was given by Mrs. Rutland, and by Miss Grene, Registrar of the Society. Mr. Burne said that in August Mr. Duane was away; while he was away he had a duly qualified man to make up and dispense prescriptions, and he was not aware of this prescription until he came back. Mr. Duane was in business for seven and a half years. He intended to become a fully qualified chemist. The Act made a difference, but really there was no difference between a chemist and a druggist. At least, there was not much

difference. The person who made the prescription was fully qualified to do so, and he (Mr. Burne) contended that the defendant was entitled to make up prescriptions. Mr. J. L. Duane, examined by Mr. Burne, said that he received the letter from the Registrar and took it to the Druggists' Association. Mr. Burne: And did you comply with what they told you from the Druggists' Association?—Yes. At the time were you under the belief that the Pharmaceutical Society knew who was carrying on the business?—Certainly. Mr. Meeke: The defendant got every latitude to comply with the letter. Mr. Little (District Justice): I must convict for keeping open this establishment and for dispensing and compounding medical prescriptions by Mr. Duane, who was not a duly qualified chemist. I will fine him £5. In the other case I will apply the provision of the Probation of Offenders Act. Mr. Meeke asked that two-thirds of the fine be awarded to Dr. Michael Ryan, treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, and one-third to Mrs. Rutland. Mr. Little made an order in accordance with this application, and awarded 20s. costs.

Dismissal Claim.—In Cambridge County Court, on November 24, Judge Farrant continued the hearing of the case in which Mr. Frank Bridgwood, dispenser and salesman, sued George Beall & Son, chemists, Sidney Street, to recover the sum of £27 for alleged wrongful dismissal (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 788). The plaintiff, on his cross-examination being resumed by Mr. Papworth, said that there were three tinctures used—tincture of orange, tincture of gentian, and tincture of cardamom. Very rarely tincture of lemon was used. The tinctures of lemon and of orange contained about 90 per cent. of alcohol, and the gentian and cardamom about 45 per cent. During July and August he gave orders, but did not ask defendants' authority for doing it. He had no authority to add to the orders; it was an unwritten law that if anything was wanted after defendants had made up the order it was to be added. He could not say what amount of tinctures would be used in the course of a year. Mr. Papworth: Would you be surprised to hear the tincture of orange would not come to 2 lb. a year?—I should think certainly more than 2 lb. would be used. I have not the slightest idea how much. Further cross-examined, witness said it was not his practice to turn the tincture bottles round on the shelf in the warehouse so that the labels would not be seen. Witness had never taken the tinctures himself, and he had never added glycerin to them. His Honour: Is that a possible drink, Mr. Papworth? Mr. Papworth said he was told the effect of glycerin was to make the tinctures sweeter and more palatable. Witness said he had never heard of such a thing. In re-examination, witness said that he had always been accustomed to ordering drugs. He had done so for the past two years for the defendants, and defendants knew he did so. He invented a lumbago tablet, and sold a lot of them. He ordered the drugs for that. He had received no acknowledgment in respect of the tablets. He also invented rheumatism capsules, which were sold on behalf of the firm.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. Samuel Smart Beall, chemist and druggist, a partner in the defendant firm, said he engaged plaintiff in October 1922, his duties to be those ordinarily performed by a dispenser. He was given no direct authority to order goods. There was an order book in which things should be entered when they were required. Witness's son and witness ordered the goods, but witness had sometimes asked plaintiff to order things. During witness's son's holiday last July plaintiff kindly offered to order some things, and witness gave his permission to do so. On two other occasions during that fortnight witness asked plaintiff to look down the order for him, and if it was necessary to order anything, to do so. On witness's return from his holiday, in consequence of information received, witness looked through his invoices and saw orders for tinctures. In three months plaintiff had ordered approximately 6 lb. of tincture of orange, two gallons of tincture of gentian, two gallons of tincture of cardamom, and 2 lb. of tincture of lemon, amounting in all to about £14. Plaintiff, in reply to the judge, said that 8d. to 1s. was charged for the pick-me-ups. He charged 10s. for a 6-oz. bottle. His Honour: Assuming plaintiff did drink all

these, he would consume at the very least ninety pick-me-ups in the course of a month. Mr. Beall said that approximately 2 lb. of tincture of orange would be used in the ordinary way in a month, 7 or 8 oz. of cardamom and gentian, and lemon very very seldom. Witness was busy in the shop, and did not see plaintiff drinking the tinctures. Undergraduates came in for draughts very rarely indeed. Since plaintiff left they had had four such applications. Not one undergraduate a week would come in for pick-me-ups. Another person would come in on very rare occasions. He gave plaintiff no instructions to order tinctures on certain dates specified in the invoices produced. When the conversation with the plaintiff referred to at the previous hearing took place, plaintiff asked about his money, and witness said he did not think he was entitled to any. Plaintiff then asked him for a cheque for £20, saying, "You don't know what a hole this has put me in." Witness declined, and plaintiff then asked him to lend him £20. Cross-examined: He had always trusted plaintiff and believed in him. Plaintiff was always steady as far as witness knew. Witness did not know of any other drink than two of those mentioned that contained 90 per cent. alcohol. He offered plaintiff his holiday money of £9 "as an act of grace." Mr. Finch read a letter from witness, written in August, suggesting that it would be far better for plaintiff if the matter was settled amicably, as, if plaintiff took proceedings, the matter would get into the trade papers. The writer was willing to give him a reference, but was not prepared to say anything that was untrue.

WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVE'S ESTIMATE

Mr. Albert George Simmonds, traveller for John Beil, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., said the orders given to his firm came from Mr. Beall or his son. In May, June and July certain articles—tincture of orange particularly—were being ordered regularly. The quantity of tincture of orange ordered was quite abnormal compared with any average pharmacist. He did not think a university town was different from any other town in that respect. He supplied drugs to practically all the chemists in Cambridge, and the average chemist here would not order a pound of tincture of orange in a month; 4 lb. would amply cover the average pharmacist's requirements for a year. Gentian was used pretty freely in pharmacy, and the average per year was about 8 to 10 lb. Cardamom was also in general use, and the average amount supplied was about 15 lb. per annum in a fairly extensive business. He had not sold one pound of tincture of lemon in six months. Cross-examined: Tincture of gentian was taken as an appetiser, and was frequently used as a pick-me-up. He would say glycerin or syrup would be added to take the rawness off the tincture and make it more or less palatable.

At this stage the judge mentioned the possibility of coming to a settlement. Such things had happened in the past as putting a place out of bounds. It was only fair to warn defendants what might be the possible consequences of the case. Mr. Papworth said that the plaintiff could not mention a single name of an undergraduate whom he had supplied with tinctures. His Honour: If they pay cash why should he trouble to get their names? The judge said he was expressing no opinion as to the way in which the case would eventually end, because he had not heard the rest of the defendant's evidence.

THE PUFF COLLATERAL.—When asked to explain why he advertised garage accommodation for 100 cars, when he only possessed a shop, a witness in a recent case at Southwark County Court said that it was to encourage business.

HUNGARIAN DRUG EXPORTS.—During last year the following drugs were exported from Hungary:—Chamomile and powder, 2,400 quintals; stramonium leaves, 1,053 q.; nettle leaves, 950 q.; marshmallow, 526 q.; couch grass, 422 q.; elder flowers, 320 q.; horehound, 146 q.; madder roots, 136 q.; henbane leaves, 132 q.; belladonna leaves, 130 q.; wormwood, 103 q.; dwarf-mallows, 98 q.; black mandrake, 90 q.; belladonna root, 90 q.; centaury, 83 q.; and anthyllis flowers, 33 q. The bulk of the exports went to Germany, and Austria and Czechoslovakia were other important purchasers.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 30, 1925		Oct. 29, 1926		Nov. 30, 1926	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	20	9	20	6	20	6
Amalg. Dental Co. 8% Prefd. Ord.	19	3	18	9	17	3
Deferred 5s.	7	0	4	9	4	9
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1..	9	3	9	0	10	0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	13	6	13	0	13	0
Beecham Estates & Pills, 8% Cum. Prf.	21	3	21	6	21	3
Benger's Food, Ord.	33	6	33	6	34	3
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10	£6½		£6½		£6½	
Boots Pure Drug, Ord.	172	6	122	6	123	9
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	24	0	23	10½	23	10½
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref.	22	0	21	10½	21	10½
Borax Consol., Dofd. Ord.	35	0	30	9	30	0
Bovril, 6% Pref.	21	6	21	3	20	9
Ord. ..	23	6	23	6	23	6
Defd. ..	47	6	40	0	40	9
British Celanese, Ord.	8	3	4	6	4	9
7½% Pref.	11	3	7	9	7	9
British Cyanides, Ord.	3	3	2	0	2	9
British Drug Houses, The, Ord.	—		20	3	20	3
British Dyestuffs Corp., Ord.	—		16	9	16	9
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord.	4	3	4	0	2	6
8% Pref.	17	0	13	9	11	3
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord.	27	6	25	6	26	0
British Oxygen, Ord.	28	0	25	0	23	9
British Photographic Industries, 6% Cum. Pref.	6	3	8	6	8	6
Brunner Mond, Ord.	37	3	39	9	36	6
7½% Pref. ..	26	6	26	9	27	9
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 ..	65	0	62	6	65	0
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref.	23	6	23	9	23	6
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.	31	3	38	6	45	0
5½% Pref.	17	3	19	6	19	6
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	18	9	18	9	18	6
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord., 1s.	7	6	8	0	8	6
7½% Pref.	18	9	19	6	19	6
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value)	\$113½		\$122		\$125	
Evans Sons Leschor & Webb, Ord.	—		4	9	4	9
6s. 3d. shares	—		4	9	4	9
5% Pref.	14	9	11	3	11	3
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord.	20	0	18	3	18	0
7% Pref.	19	0	19	0	18	9
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref.	70	0	48	9	48	9
Grout & Co., Ord.	17	6	21	0	20	6
Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Pref.	—		46	0	46	0
Hodder (Henry) & Co.	18	9	19	0	17	6
Idris & Co., "A" Ord.	25	0	27	0	30	0
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	19	0	19	0	19	3
6% Pref.	11	3	10	0	10	0
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref.	13	0	12	6	12	6
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref.	60	0	61	3	60	0
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord.	21	3	20	0	20	0
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord.	20	3	19	3	20	0
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref.	20	0	18	6	19	0
8% Pref.	10	6	10	3	10	3
" 20% Prefd. Ord. 5s.	£16½		£16½		£16	
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 ..	12	6	12	0	12	0
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref.	37	0	40	9	40	0
Mond Nickel Co., Ord.	25	0	25	0	24	6
7% Cum. Pref.	14	6	16	0	15	9
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref.	6	9	8	9	8	9
8% Prefd. Ord.	4	3	6	0	6	0
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6½% Pref.	16	6	18	0	18	0
New Transvaal Chemical Co. 6% Pref.	18	9	21	6	22	0
8% Pref.	31	9	29	0	30	3
Salt Union, Ord.	30	0	30	6	30	0
Pref.	22	6	24	3	23	9
"Sanitas" The, Co., 9% Pref.	22	6	22	6	22	9
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord.	37	6	38	9	38	6
Defd.	33	1½	31	3	32	9
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref.	52	9	58	0	57	6
Southall Bros. & Barelay, Ord.	18	9	18	6	18	6
5% Pref.	50	0	41	3	42	6
Spratt's Patent, Ord.	21	3	20	0	20	0
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref.	35	0	37	6	33	9
United Alkali, Ord.	—		—		—	
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt.	£95		£95		£95	
Deb. Stk., £100 ..	23	9	21	3	19	4½
Venesta, Ltd., Ord.	20	0	19	6	19	4½
7% Pref.	19	6	18	9	18	9
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref.	82	6	90	0	90	0
Vinol, Ltd., Ord.	21	9	22	0	21	9
7% Pref.	8	6	8	9	9	9
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s.	17	0	18	9	20	0
White (R.) & Sons, 6% Pref.	7	6	8	9	10	0
Prefd. Ord. 10s.	18	9	18	9	18	9
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	—		—		—	

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

DRUMMOND CHEMICAL Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of general chemical and other like experts and specialists, chemical manufacturers, etc. Solicitor: E. Cawthron, 29 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

J. G. McAVINEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical, manufacturing and general chemists, etc. The directors are: Ellen McAviney and J. G. McAviney. R.O.: 2 Woodhouse Street, Portadown.

BOULTWOOD, CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing and dispensing chemists, druggists, drysalts, oil and colour men, etc. The directors are: Florence H. Boulwood, W. T. Boulwood, and J. A. Jackson. R.O.: 292 Ripple Road, Barking.

SPECIAL PRESS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of press and commercial photographers, photographic printers, paper manufacturers, chemists, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic apparatus, chemical, industrial and other preparations, papers, cards, plates and films, etc. R.O.: 13 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

EVAN WILLIAMS (CANADA), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers and producers of and dealers in all kinds of preparations and treatments, and especially the Evan Williams preparations and treatments for the skin, hair and scalp, chemists, druggists, perfumers, hairdressers, etc. Director: F. A. Chaventre. R.O.: 14-15 Union Street, London, W.1.

W. THOMPSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals of all kinds, essential oils, preparations for the hair and skin, toilet requisites and accessories, human hair wigs, hairwork, cutlery, fancy goods, perfumery, toilet soaps and hairdressers' sundries, etc. The directors are: W. Thompson and J. Exley. R.O.: 17½ Back Murton Street, Sunderland.

FREAKE & CHARTERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,500. Objects: To acquire as from October 1, 1926, the business of ouataplasme importers and exporters carried on by Freake & Charters at 68 Regent Street, Leamington Spa, and to carry on the business of agents for and dealers in medical and veterinary medicines, chemicals, dressings, bandages, oilsilk, oilcake, cattle feed, fertilisers, etc. The directors are: Sir Frederick M. Freake, Bart., A. F. Evans, C. A. M. Freake, and Capt. J. H. Charters.

WHITE LAC, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £25,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of white lac substances of a resinous nature and chemicals, dealers in all kinds of shellac, white lac, gums, glues and general drysalts, including fine and heavy chemicals, and shellac bleaching and refining merchants lately carried on by the Albion Shellac Co., Ltd., and Shellac Bleachers, Ltd., and to adopt an agreement with the said two companies, A. Richmond and The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd. The directors are: N. F. Kingzett, F. M. Wells, and A. Richmond. R.O.: Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.

HENDRIES (CASH CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire from Mrs. B. S. Hendrie the fittings and stock in trade bought by her, and the Kodak and any other agency acquired by her in connection with the shop at 281 Wood Lane, Dagenham, as and from the dates of their purchase by the said Mrs. B. S. Hendrie, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalts, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles of all kinds, and of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, etc. The directors are: Mrs. B. S. Hendrie and Miss I. I. Hendrie.

CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI Co., LTD., recommend a dividend of 14 per cent., making 22 per cent. for the year, carrying £18,936 forward.

FLOROGEN Co., LTD.—A meeting of creditors in the voluntary liquidation will be held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, London, E.C.2, on December 9.

CASSEL CYANIDE Co., LTD.—The net profit for the year ended September 30, 1926, including balance brought in, was £71,363. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 6d. per share, leaving £18,488 to be carried forward.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRIES, LTD.—At a meeting held in London on November 15 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily for reconstruction purposes. Mr. M. D. Booth, 40-43 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, has been appointed liquidator.

ANDERSON CASH CHEMIST, LTD.—At a meeting held in London on November 23 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. B. A. Smith, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on December 8.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.—A licence under Section 20 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, has been issued by the Board of Trade to the Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, which has been approved as complying with the conditions of the Government scheme for the encouragement of industrial research. Secretary, Mr. J. B. Graham, 8 St. Martin's Place, London, W.C.2.

BRITISH SYPHON Co., LTD.—The net profit for the year ended September 30 amounted to £26,136, and £3,064 was brought forward. It is proposed to write off underwriting commission and brokerage, £4,987, and to reduce preliminary expenses by £4,094, while the total dividend for the year on the ordinary shares is 10 per cent. A sum of £3,119 is carried forward. For the preceding period, the first working period of the company, the net profit was £29,745; a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, calculated from instalment dates, was paid on the ordinary shares.

FREDK. BOEHM, LTD.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 30, Mr. Justice Astbury confirmed a reduction of capital from £100,000 to £70,000. Counsel for the company said that it was intended to write off 10s. per share from the ordinary shares. The original capital was £60,000, and was afterwards increased to £100,000. There had been issued 23,005 preference and 59,359 ordinary shares. Capital to the extent of at least £29,679 had been lost or was unrepresented by available assets. The company was formed in 1908, and was for many years successful, but had suffered in consequence of the after-effects of the war.

F. HULSE & Co., LTD.—A meeting of creditors was held recently at Leeds, the liquidator in the chair. The statement of affairs showed ranking liabilities £3,717 19s. 1d. The assets were estimated to realise £2,524 (net, £2,518 19s. 5d.). The assets were insufficient to discharge the claims of the debenture holder, and consequently there was nothing available for the unsecured creditors. As regarded the shareholders, there was a deficiency of £3,732 19s. 1d. The chairman reported that the company was registered in 1922 with a nominal capital of £100, of which only £15 had been issued and subscribed. The directors were Mr. F. Hulse and Mrs. Hulse. Some months ago a subsidiary company was formed to deal with dyes, but it was now being wound up. He did not think that any dividend would be paid in connection with that liquidation. The present position of the parent company had been brought about through the failure of the subsidiary concern, the coal dispute and keen competition. From October 5, 1923, to the date of the liquidation there had been a gross profit of £1,943. The principal expenses in connection with the business had been:—Directors' remuneration, £945; salaries, £537; postages, etc., £335; advertising and subscriptions, £666; travelling, £253. It was decided that a committee of three of the principal creditors should be appointed.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS

The restrictions on the lighting of business premises which have been in force during the coal miners' dispute were withdrawn on November 25.

PRICES-CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. W. Baker asked the President of the Board of Trade, on November 30, whether his Department collects information with regard to trade associations which exercise a control over prices; and whether he will give what information he has to the House or state from what public sources the figures can be obtained?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: A memorandum is being prepared for the Committee on Industry and Trade summarising such information as is in the possession of the Board of Trade, and I understand that the Committee propose to include this in their next published volume.

INSURANCE DENTAL BENEFIT

Colonel Applin asked the Minister of Health, on November 25, whether he is aware that certain approved societies have refused to pay dentists the new Regulation fees; and what steps he proposes to take to bring these approved societies into line with the majority?

Mr. Chamberlain: The new scale of fees for dental treatment has not been laid down by Regulations, but has been arrived at by agreement between representatives of approved societies and the dental profession. I am aware that a few societies have not yet adopted the scale. I am watching the position, and, in the event of its becoming clear that the adoption of the scale by a society is essential to the provision of a satisfactory service for its members, I will take such steps as are necessary to deal with the matter.

RECEIPT STAMPS

Colonel Day asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on November 11 whether many of the big department stores in the West End of London make it a custom to accept payment for goods for the value of £2 and over and issue a receipt without putting a 2d. stamp on same; and will he take the necessary steps to compel such department stores to comply with the statutory Regulations?

Mr. McNeill: The attention of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue is constantly being called to cases where receipts which ought to have been stamped have been given without a stamp, and suitable action is taken by them in each case. The document commonly given in the larger shops when goods are sold and paid for over the counter is a form of voucher which does not constitute a receipt for the purposes of the Stamp Act, being more in the nature of an accounting convenience to the shop, and which, consequently, is not liable to duty. A stamped receipt must be given to any customer who asks for it if the amount of the payment is £2 or more.

General Medical Council

(Continued from the C. & D., November 27, p. 792)

DISCIPLINARY CASES

Following the consideration of reports, on November 23, from the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, the Council proceeded to deal with charges against medical men. The first case taken was that of Mr. Hira Lal Basu, L.M.S. Cal., etc., 87B Park Street, Calcutta, who was charged with seeking to obtain patients by means of advertisements and articles in newspapers. The articles referred to the "Steinach operation." The respondent did not appear. After deliberation, the President announced that the Council had directed the registrar to erase Mr. Basu's name from the Register.

The case of Mr. Carl Egerton-White, M.B., Ch.B., 238 High Street, Cheltenham, which occupied part of the sittings on November 23 and 24, had reference to a divorce suit in which a Mr. Wilson had obtained a decree, and

Mr. White was the co-respondent. Mr. Oswald Hempson, solicitor, represented Mr. White. At the conclusion of the hearing the President announced that the facts alleged in the notice of inquiry had not been proved to the satisfaction of the Council, and the complaint would be dismissed.

The remainder of the sitting on November 24 was occupied by three charges arising from drunkenness; in each case the respondent had been convicted in a police court. The medical men summoned were Mr. Thomas Blaney, L.R.C.P. Edin., etc., 17 Saville Place, London, S.E.1; Mr. Robert John Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., 7 Bradford Street, Ancoats, Manchester; and Mr. Percy Bateman, L.R.C.P. Edin., etc., 423 New Cross Road, London, S.E.14. On Mr. Campbell giving an assurance that he would abstain from alcohol in future, his name was retained on the Register; and judgment on the other two cases was postponed for a year, with the customary stipulation.

On November 25, Mr. David Davey Rosewarne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 2 Vere Street, London, W.1, was summoned for having abused his position as a medical man by seducing a woman whom he was attending professionally. After the case had been heard *in camera*, the Council directed the erasure of Mr. Rosewarne's name from the Register.

PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITTEE

The Pharmacopœia Committee reported that the number of copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, sold by the publishers between May 29 and November 20 last is 1,365. The number sold for the year ended November 20, 1926, is 2,401. (This number is greater than that for the preceding year.) The total number sold since the date of publication is 52,756. The stock remaining in the publishers' hands is 1,269 copies. The Committee has authorised its secretary to afford the Lord President's Committee on Pharmacopœia revision the fullest information regarding its past and present methods, and has requested the registrar to furnish a statement by the auditors.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, December 7, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, December 18. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the second exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

An ammonia pistol was mentioned in a police-court case at Watford on November 17, a witness stating that he was injured by a liquid discharged from it.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

A MEETING of the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held at 4-5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on November 23, Mr. A. E. Young in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. Clubb, Forster, French, Gilleghan, Hague, Hardy, Jackson, Keall, Marshall, Martin, Melhuish, Phillips, Rowsell, Scholes, Smalley, and Tranmer.

EMPLOYEES' AGREEMENTS.—Draft agreements were submitted for the use of members in arranging terms of employment with assistants and managers, also articles of pupilage. Copies are to be supplied to members free of charge.

Mr. H. E. Clement, High Street, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, was co-opted to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. A. R. Keith.

INSURANCE DISPENSING.—In connection with the scheme for testing dispensing, the secretary reported that tests had been carried out regarding the acidity of vin. colchici, from which it appeared there is a *prima facie* case for further investigation into the keeping properties of this article. It was decided that the tests made should be communicated to the Pharmaceutical Society with a suggestion that the results indicated the advisability of research being carried out regarding this galenical.

It was arranged that the question of dispensing of prescriptions for insured persons in the dispensaries of approved societies be inquired into and discussed with the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Health wrote regarding the date of issue of the monthly prices in the Drug Tariff, and made a suggestion that, in view of the impossibility of getting the tariff for any particular month into the hands of chemists in sufficient time for the tariff to be a guide to the chemist when buying drugs and galenicals for that month, it should be agreed that the tariff for any particular month should be based upon the prices for the previous month. The Executive decided that as the B.D.H. Drug List is the basis of the drug prices, there is little difficulty in regard to buying, and that it is fairer to the individual chemist to have the actual prices for the month put upon the prescriptions.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION MATTERS, which were afterwards taken, included the co-option of Mr. H. E. Clement as a director, in place of the late Mr. Keith.

Cardiff.—A special meeting of the local branch was recently held under the chairmanship of Mr. Jabez A. Jones. Questions of a private nature were discussed, and Mr. A. J. Harris was appointed delegate to the quarterly meeting of the South Wales Division.

Devon.—A meeting of the Devon Branch was held at Exeter on November 17, Mr. W. R. B. Arnold (chairman) presiding. It was resolved to ask the Executive to issue a circular to members, embodying the essential points of the Health (Preservatives in Food, etc.) Regulations, 1925. Mr. H. J. Martin (member of Executive) gave an address on *Insurance Affairs and the Abolition of Insurance Committees*. On the proposition of Mr. P. F. Rowsell, Mr. Martin was thanked for his address.

Leamington.—A special meeting of the Warwickshire Branch was held on November 25, when Mr. Phillips (member of Executive) gave an address, the chairman (Mr. H. Hutton) presiding. Mr. Phillips took for the subject of his address *The Conditions of Employment in Pharmacy and Does the R.P.U. Function?* He submitted a draft agreement proposed to be adopted by members in engaging assistants. After enlarging on the liability of employers to their staff, Mr. Phillips proceeded to deal with the second part of his address. Mr. Phillips concluded his remarks by commenting on the activities of the Ministry of Health in connection with the testing of medicine. In his opinion this was justified by the fact that over a million pounds annually were paid for dispensing of medicines, and the Ministry must see that they were getting value for their money. He thought that, considering the huge amount of dispensing done, the errors shown were very small. At the close of the meeting members adjourned to the pump-room for tea, after which the secretary, who is a member

of the Pump-Room Baths Committee, conducted the party over part of the establishment.

Southport.—The Southport Branch met at the Queen's Hotel, Southport, recently, and after a supper Mr. G. A. Mallinson, barrister-at-law (general secretary), gave an address on *Does the R.P.U. function?* Mr. W. H. Kendrew presiding. Mr. Mallinson said the advertised subject to him as executive officer was a ridiculous question, but he realised that they did not know what he knew about what the R.P.U. was doing. He then proceeded to describe the formation of the Union, and the nature of the benefits available for the individual members. At the close he appealed to the members to take full advantage of its offices. A vote of thanks was afterwards accorded to Mr. Mallinson.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE index for drugs in November shows a fall of 0.4, the figure now being 144.2. In the case of surgical dressings the fall was ten points, so that the index now stands at 188.2. The important alterations in prices since the October 2 issue of the *C. & D. Retail Price List* (in addition to those given in the *C. & D.*, November 6, p. 698) are as follows:—

Cost			Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54	lb.	Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.)	6 9	2 0	—	—
108	lb.	Agar-agar (shredded) ..	—	4 0	1 2	—
120	lb.	Agar-agar pulvis ..	—	4 3	1 3	—
31	40	Arheol capsules ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
39.5	20	Bromural tablets gr. 5 ..	doz.	3 0	—	—
90	lb.	Cocci pulvis ..	11 3	3 3	1 0	0 2
96	lb.	Hydrargyrum ..	12 0	3 6	1 2	—
126	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Ang. ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
26	oz.	Menthol ..	—	—	3 9	0 7
420	lb.	Ol. lavand. ab flor. ..	—	—	4 8	0 8
348	lb.	Ol. lavand. sec. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
78	lb.	Ol. lavand. spic. coml. ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
62	oz.	Ol. menth. pip. redest. ..	—	—	9 0	1 4
54	lb.	Ol. pini (abietis) ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
27	oz.	Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.)	—	—	4 0	0 7
312	lb.	Spt. menth. pip. exot. ..	—	10 6	2 9	0 5
18	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. acet. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
81	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ..	—	3 0	1 0	0 2
108	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ætherea ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
66	lb.	Ung. cantharidini ..	—	2 5	0 9	—
96	lb.	Ung. methyl sal. co. fort.	—	3 5	1 0	0 2

THE attempts made to cultivate cinchona in Madagascar have failed, as a suitable soil is not available in the island.

PHARMACY WEEK.—The first official report issued by Dr. Robert J. Ruth, secretary of the National Pharmacy Week Committee, indicates a surprising success in the observance of Pharmacy Week in the United States during October 10 to 16. Philadelphia, as was the case last year, distinguished itself beyond any other American city in making nearly 100 per cent. drug store window displays, one thousand pharmacies showing their interest in this week set apart for the professional part of pharmacy by window displays appropriate to the occasion. It is estimated that, altogether, 35,000 window displays were made, or approximately 65 per cent. of all drug stores in America.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on December 1, Mr. F. E. Bilson (President) in the chair. All the members of the Council were present.

WELCOME TO MR. JENKIN

The PRESIDENT welcomed Mr. A. H. Jenkin, who at the last meeting was co-opted as a member of the Council. He said they had already given Mr. Jenkin an informal welcome on the previous evening, but he now wished to offer their new colleague a further welcome. Mr. Jenkin had had considerable experience of work on the Council, and would be a valuable acquisition in its deliberations.

Mr. JENKIN, returning thanks for the welcome, said he hoped, with the aid of his colleagues, to be of service to the Council and pharmacy.

EXAMINATION SUPERINTENDENTS

The following persons were appointed as superintendents and deputy-superintendents of written examinations: London, E. White, deputy Ellinor J. Mowat; Edinburgh, J. Nisbet, deputy D. MacEwan; Manchester, A. L. Blain.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Several persons were elected members of the Society, restored to the Register, or restored to the Society. The registrar reported that 169 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was read from the Registrar of Trade Marks announcing that Sir James Murray & Co. had entered a disclaimer against the use of the trade-mark "Milk of Magnesia."

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £37 13s. 6d., amounted to £4,610 17s. 11d., comprising the following items: Subscriptions, £96 6s. 9d.; examination fees, £199 10s.; registration fees, £382 4s.; restoration fees, £4 4s.; pharmacological laboratories, £11 5s.; penalties, £155 2s. 3d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," advertisements, etc., £780 17s. 6d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," student-associates' subscriptions, £1 1s.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £17 6s. 2d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £23 0s. 8d.; Register, £2 14s.; "Year-Book," £6 2s.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £60 12s. 1d.; interest on investments, £680 19s.; sundries, £2; transferred from deposit account, £2,150. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £4,596 11s. 9d., leaving a balance of £14 6s. 2d. The balances on the other accounts were: Benevolent Fund (current account), £15 6s. 5d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £12 4s. 7d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £196 3s. 2d.; Orphan Fund, £39 5s. 9d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £5,745 8s. 11d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £789 16s. 3d. be approved.

For the past few years the grant to the Branch Organisation Fund has been £2,300 per annum; the expenses, however, have always exceeded this sum. As the membership is continually increasing, the amount available for lectures and general expenses becomes progressively smaller, although these expenses have increased. The Committee recommended that the grant to the Branch Organisation Fund be increased from £2,300 to £2,500 for the year 1926. The amount of cash available in the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund was now insufficient to meet current grants, and it was necessary to sell some more stock.

The Committee therefore recommended that funding loan belonging to the fund be sold to the amount of £1,000 nominal. The Committee recommended a purchase of Funding Loan for the Harrison Memorial Fund sufficient to increase the investment to £380.

The report was adopted.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee reported that a number of institutions had been added to the list of those approved for the Preliminary Scientific examination.

The Committee had considered a statement of the examination results for the Preliminary Scientific examination and the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination for July 1925 to July 1926 inclusive. The large percentage of failures appearing in the published list of examination results appeared to be due to the number of referred candidates who present themselves for re-examination without a further course of instruction.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that fourteen applications had been considered, and grants varying from £10 to £30 had been made. The quarterly report of the Committee indicated that the total amount granted was £647. Special contributions were announced as follows: Bradford and District Branch, £1 17s. 4d.; S. Bastow, 17s. 6d.; Anonymous, £1 1s.; Notts. and District Branch, £3; Southampton Branch, £3 9s.; legacy, J. R. Cave, Southport, £778 15s. 1d.; Orphan Fund legacy, C. B. Bell, Hull, £470 19s. 4d.

Mr. SIMMONS said that the legacies were very gratifying additions to the Society's funds. (Hear, hear.) The subscriptions this year had been slightly higher than last, the actual increase being £21. Although that was not very much, it was a certainly a move in the right direction. The expenditure, however, had increased by £557, the total being £2,282, which had been paid to urgent cases. This could be accounted for partly by the peculiar conditions which had prevailed during the year. As usual, the receipts from investments about balanced the expenditure in connection with annuitants and the Christmas grants given to them each year. On the income of the year there was a balance in hand of £119. But as the amount to pay was £1,099 for Christmas bonus and annuitants' allowances, the Committee were short of funds. To meet the deficiency they had an available balance from previous more prosperous years, and it would take roughly half of that amount for that purpose. This pointed to the need of increased subscriptions. (Hear, hear.) He submitted that it was not enough for branches and members to rely on occasional visits from members of the Council to draw attention to the claims of the Fund. They should make it a special function of their work to see that the Fund was properly appreciated, and every stimulus should be exerted to get people in their area to give to it.

Mr. HUMPHREY said he did not think it was made sufficiently clear to members what was exactly the position of the Fund. He had recently had to point out to one lady member who sent a donation that when sent in that form the money had to be invested, and only the interest on it was available for immediate distribution. All they could rely on for that purpose was the subscriptions. Yet the lady referred to was one of those who were very anxious that the Society, at the earliest moment, should increase the annuitants' income to 30s. a week. He believed that the annuitants were now getting a bonus in addition to their £1 a week. The Council ought to tell the members exactly how the money was utilised, and how little of the invested funds was available for immediate use.

Mr. SIMMONS said that branches to which he had given figures up to the end of August had been astounded at the small amount they had contributed. In some cases it had made them ashamed of themselves, and they had

taken steps to give more. He hoped to be able to give figures in the New Year showing what every branch had done.

The VICE-PRESIDENT recalled that years ago it was customary to hold a Benevolent Fund festival dinner. He was not sure that it was advisable to revive the dinner in its old form, but thought the Council might consider the possibility of reviving the special appeal. He wondered if they were losing by not having an appeal every five years as they used to do. A revival of the appeal might create a little more enthusiasm than existed at present, and result in an increase of the amount of money available for the work of the Fund.

Mr. MARNS suggested the possibility of having some such festival or dinner in London at which the twenty-one members of the Council, who were pretty well territorial representatives, could be present as stewards with a list and make a special effort in their own particular areas. The names of the donors but not necessarily the amount they subscribed could be given.

Mr. ANTCLIFFE remarked that branches should be approached with a view of a secretary being appointed by each of them specially to look after the benevolent side of their work. In that way he thought they might get permanent results.

Mr. ROWSELL said several useful suggestions had been made by the various speakers, and he hoped that the chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee would take them to his colleagues for consideration at their next meeting. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The report of this Committee showed that four applications had been considered, and grants were now recommended ranging from £20 to £100. The quarterly summary gave details of nineteen grants in respect of which £1,032 16s. had been paid. The report was adopted.

ETHYL ALCOHOL SUBSTITUTES

The Science Committee, understanding that the Inter-Departmental Committee which is at present taking evidence on ethyl alcohol substitutes desired a representative of the Society to attend in order to supplement the memorandum submitted by the Council, recommended that Mr. F. W. Gamble be appointed for the purpose. The report was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

The following statement has been officially supplied:—

The Council also considered the [Organisation] Committee's recommendations upon the resolution passed at the delegates' meeting at Leicester concerning pharmaceutical parliamentary representation. A discussion took place upon the best method, in view of the present position, of carrying into effect the intention of this resolution. It was felt that there was an immediate necessity to raise without delay a sufficient sum of money to secure the election of at least one pharmacist to Parliament, while subsequently the fund would have to be maintained and about £2,000 raised annually in order that continued representation could be ensured. In view of the urgency of the position at the moment it was felt that the Council should themselves make an immediate appeal to all pharmacists to subscribe to a special fund and it was accordingly resolved: "That a special Parliamentary Appeal Committee be set up to organise an appeal for £10,000 to be collected within six months, and that the Organisation Committee act as this Committee with the addition of representatives appointed by the bodies named in the Leicester Conference resolution and such other persons as may be co-opted."

This was all the public business.

Election of Annuitants

The election of seven annuitants of the Society took place at 16 Bloomsbury Square on December 1, the President in the chair. There was no contest. The names of the persons elected are E. H. Cole, J. Fraser, F. H. Gordelier, J. Hearn, J. McCreath, C. B. Swift, and Jane A. Wright.

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

THE opening evening scientific meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 19, Mr. W. G. McNab (chairman of the Executive) presiding. There was a crowded attendance. The chairman said they were happy in having secured for the inaugural sessional address a distinguished scientist and an accomplished lecturer. Professor J. Arthur Thomson needed no introduction to any audience anywhere, and least of all in Edinburgh, where they still had happy memories of his skill as a teacher of science and as a charming lecturer. They remembered the interesting address on "Medical Aspects of Natural History," with which he opened their session twenty-six years ago, and they welcomed him back with great cordiality.

Chemistry in the Service of Biology

By J. ARTHUR THOMSON, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E.,
Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.

[ABSTRACT]

Professor Thomson first explained the position of biology among the sciences before raising the question—What big contributions has chemistry made to biology, and what is it doing for biology to-day? It is plain that most of the contributions must be to the physiological side of biology, yet we see that chemistry is also helping embryology, ecology, and even evolution theory. He had no doubt as to where he should begin, for the initiator of modern bio-chemistry was Lavoisier, who showed that life was literally a flame. Another of the fundamental contributions was made by Liebig, whose name the speaker wished to associate with a central idea of biology—the circulation of matter. Everyone is now familiar with the flux of molecules from one linkage to another, "the ceaseless dance with changing partners." Animate Nature has evolved on a plan that necessitates a cycle of reincarnations. Recent pioneer work at the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, on the importance of mineral constituents in the food of mammals and birds has illustrated the far-reaching influence of Liebig's work. Wohler's synthesis of urea in 1828 was the blazing of a new trail. It was in a sense the beginning of bio-chemistry. Another great initiator was Pasteur, but he was a chemist rather than biologist, and in connection with ferments it may be said that biology was at first in the service of chemistry rather than the other way round. As instances of the indispensability of chemistry to biology, the author selected (a) the study of the photosynthesis that goes on in every sunlit green leaf, and (b) the study of the properties of matter in a colloidal state. The late Sir William Bayliss spoke of the action of chlorophyll as "perhaps the most interesting of all natural phenomena"; and he might have added that the photosynthesis brought about in the green leaf is the most important process in the world. It produces the food on which all animals and mankind ultimately depend; and it has made and continues to make the oxygen we breathe. The study of the fundamental work of the green leaf began among the chemists, and it still continues among them. Professor Thomson then went on to describe how the work of the green leaf has been explained in terms of chemistry, starting with Priestley and concluding with the recent experiment in Professor Baly's laboratory in Liverpool, where synthetic sugar was built up by the light of a mercurv vapour lamp shining through a vessel containing carbon dioxide and water. After a brief reference to the colloidal state of living matter, the speaker went on to consider two examples of distinctly modern contributions.

DISCOVERY OF GLUTATHIONE

The first was the discovery of glutathione by Gowland Hopkins in 1921, an organic substance falling naturally into two parts, both of which are amino-acids—namely, glutamic acid and cystein. The most important property of glutathione is that under certain conditions, realised in the living cell, it reacts with the oxygen externally supplied, and is able to pass it on indirectly to the food materials in the tissues. The existing

difficulty that the numerous and very rapid energy-yielding reactions in the tissues must take place at a low temperature is now explained by the discovery of the "oxygen-transporting" function of glutathione, which is widely distributed in plants and animals. As a second modern example we may take the contraction of muscle. The problem is still but partially solved, but its aspect was entirely changed by the chemical researches of Fletcher and Hopkins. These researches showed that the stimulation of the muscle fibre is associated with the liberation of lactic acid, which in some way or other induces contraction. The point of interest is that a chemical chapter, in which there is production of lactic (and perhaps phosphoric) acid, induces a physical chapter, and that the production of lactic acid is essential. Thus we can understand better why there must be a reinstatement of the lactic acid or its chemical precursor into the fibre if it is to continue effective. Examples were given showing how living sperm effects (on sea-urchin eggs) can be induced by chemical reagents. A Russian physiologist, Dr. E. O. Manoilov, claims to have discovered a reaction by which it is possible to distinguish the blood of a female from the blood of a male. To the blood in a test-tube one adds in succession some papayotin, some methyl-green, some potassium permanganate, some hydrochloric acid, and some thiosinamin. The outcome is that the blood of the male soon becomes colourless or nearly so, while the blood of the female retains its reddish colour. This has been verified for mice, sheep, pigeons, and so on, but tests made by one of the demonstrators in the Aberdeen University Zoological Laboratory were quite inconclusive. The point is, however, that if chemical treatment does serve to differentiate the blood of a male from that of a female, or the extract of a male plant from that of a female plant, it should be possible to discover the chemical reason—a discovery which would afford a clue to the lasting puzzle as to the essential metabolic difference between maleness and femaleness.

OTHER CHEMICAL AIDS

Sometimes the aid that chemistry gives is of the nature of a technical method; thus the elegant Japanese instrument called a biometer, which measures very minute quantities of carbon dioxide, is used in estimating the intensity of metabolism at different parts of an animal, and has helped towards the establishment of the profoundly important biological idea of metabolic gradients. In speaking of the value of differential staining in studying cell structure, Professor Thomson said till recently, differential staining was interpreted chemically, and it may be recalled that the possibility of differentially dyeing bacteria in a preparation led Ehrlich to the search for a dye which would kill microbes without doing harm to the tissues. In fact, a probably mistaken interpretation led to such valuable drugs as salvarsan and "Bayer 205." A suggestive instance of the light that chemistry may throw on the problems of development is Dr. E. I. Werber's experiment with the developing eggs of the American minnow (*Fundulus*), which he subjected to various reagents, especially butyric acid, with the result that he provoked many different kinds of monstrosities. The butyric acid seems to disarrange, and partly dissolve, the essential germinal material, especially towards the head end. Now, when the metabolism of carbohydrates goes wrong in a mammal's body, one of the results of the disturbance may be the production of butyric acid. But if a mammalian mother's constitution were thus poisoned by the production of butyric acid this might be the cause of monstrosities in the embryo; a fresh light on a very old problem, and a light coming along what might be called a chemical avenue.

VALUE OF SECONDARY PIGMENTS

How can chemistry help with natural history or ecology, the study of organisms in their natural relation to surroundings, both animate and inanimate? An illustration will answer. The physiologist is interested in pigments like haemoglobin and chlorophyll, for their utility to the organism is fundamental. But there are many

other pigments that have not this directly useful rôle, though they are secondarily of great value in concealing the animal, or advertising it, or dressing it in bright attire useful in courtship. These secondary utilities are often demonstrable, and it is reasonable to suppose that the coloration might be gradually elaborated by natural selection. The speaker explained the origin of some of these pigments, stating that, given a natural supply of certain pigments which can be readily accounted for in the chemical routine of the body, we are in a better position to understand their secondary utilisation. They are there for the using, so to speak, in the everyday life of the creature. The author went on to show how chemistry can also be of service in working out a theory of organic evolution. If we consider such a fine piece of work as Gautier's analysis of the chemical differences between different varieties of grapes, or the memoir of Reichert and Brown on the differences in the haemoglobin of even nearly related mammals, we get a glimpse of another important and promising contribution—that there is a chemical basis for species. All flesh is not the same flesh, but there is one flesh of man and another of fishes. Every type has its own protein; there is a chemical accompaniment of individuality. What will be left when the chemistry and the physics of the living body have continued their work for several centuries? A clearer, firmer biology. For the biologist has questions of his own to ask and answer, which are beyond the scope of chemistry and physics as we know them to-day. For him the living organism is an individuality, not a vat or an engine. It is an integrate, suffused with awareness and with some measure of endeavour. In many cases it has clearly a mind of its own. In its reproduction, development, and purposive agency, in its heredity, variation, and evolution, the organism transcends chemistry and physics. There are treasures in its sea which cannot be caught in the meshes of the chemical and physical net. The organism is alive.

Professor W. Wright Smith, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Thomson, said Professor J. Arthur Thomson need be under no misapprehension as to the cordiality of his reception, as the crowded state of the hall was sufficient evidence to that effect. Professor Thomson had given them a Pisgah-like view over a wide field of several sciences. To do so was possible only to a few men who, like Professor Thomson, had the special gift of a great generaliser. In addition to his eminence as a specialist in his own department, Professor Thomson possessed the rare faculty of being able to make the secrets of science understandable to the man in the street. Whatever he touched he adorned, and whatever he wrote everyone desired to read. Dr. George Coull seconded the vote of thanks, which was passed with acclamation.

Branch Meetings

London, S.W.—A meeting of the S.W. Metropolitan Branch was held at Clapham recently, Mr. Gulliver in the chair. The subject under discussion was *Apprenticeship*, and the meeting was opened by an address from Mr. E. H. Simmons (member of Council), Salford. Mr. Simmons said employers should try to provide a scheme for training during the apprenticeship which would ensure the youth gaining practical experience in every phase of shop life, and they should actively participate in the pharmaceutical and commercial operations of every-day routine. The function of the branch in seeing that proper apprenticeships were arranged, in securing proper courses of instruction, and the general attitude that the branch should adopt towards the welfare of the students, more or less under its care, were discussed at some length. A discussion followed the address.

Portsmouth.—The annual meeting of the Portsmouth Branch was held recently at Southsea, the chairman (Mr. W. H. Bown) presiding. The officers were re-elected, Mr. Bown being again appointed *Chairman*, Mr. G. W. Darling *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. L. Egerton *Treasurer*, and Mr. F. H. Ruoff *Secretary*.

A Few Christmas Windows

For a small window, such as the one at the side of a doorway, the idea depicted in Fig. 1 is very attractive. The shape is cut out of dark red or dark green crêpe paper and stuck on the glass. Various suitable Christmas

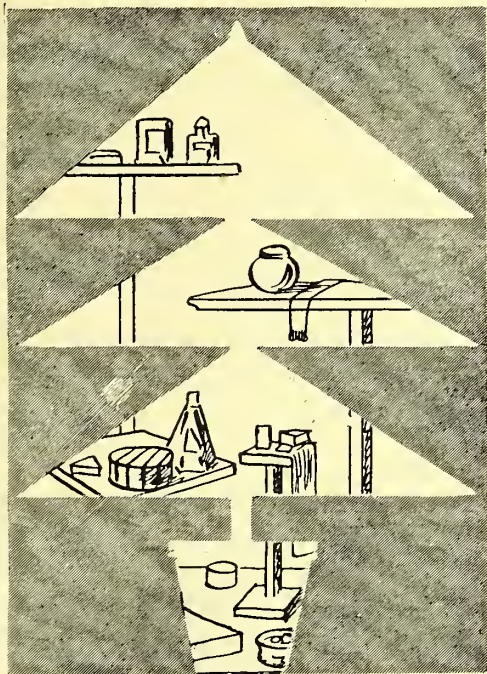


Fig. 1

mas gifts can be shown as illustrated above. This form of window should be well lighted.

Fig. 2 is also suitable for a small or side window. In this case the curtains at the side ought to be of a rich material of the plush variety, or a bright cretonne. A dark background is essential, and the electric standard lamp with a heavy lampshade of a toning colour should

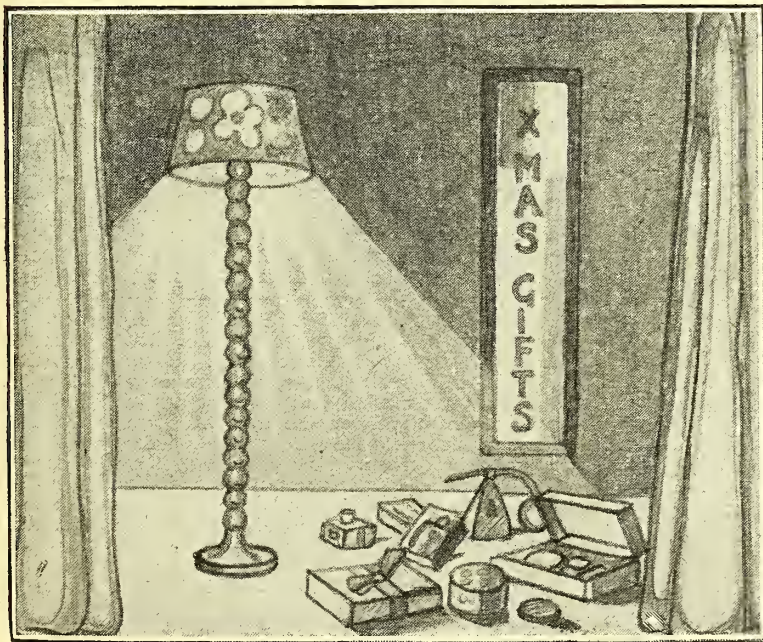


Fig. 2

be kept burning day and night. A suitable showcard should be used. For a particularly small window this idea is very effective.

Fig. 3 will prove much easier to dress than appears at first sight. The background with house, moon and stars all complete can be obtained from the crêpe paper manufacturers. A small Father Christmas can be purchased for a few coppers from any toyshop. He should have in his hands gold tinsel and silver tinsel threads, each attached to an article suitable for a Christmas gift. Cotton-wool sprinkled with frost may be used as a floor covering. The words in the left-hand corner should be

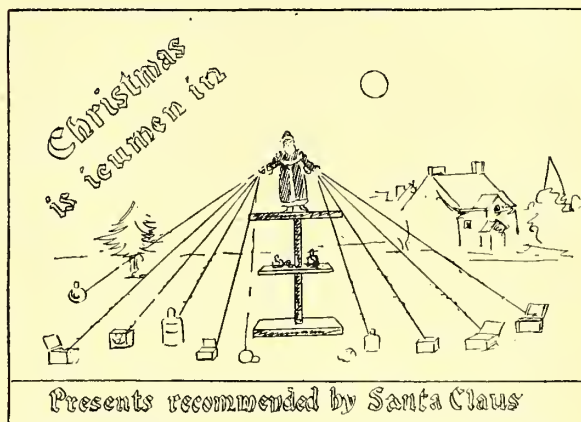


Fig. 3

cut out of white paper and fixed to the glass. If possible, let them be in Old English characters, and also the words at the base of the window, "Presents recommended by Santa Claus."

Fig. 4 (see over) is an idea for a children's Christmas window display. The border is of dark green with yellow bands. A dark green band divides the upper from the lower part of the window, and the words "For Children" are in white letters. The three Christmas trees are green and fixed to the glass. The window itself is whitened, with holes for the children to look through. The interior is in orange and black, and is divided into sections, each filled with suitable goods at such prices as children can pay. "For Mother," "For Dad," "For Sister," "For Brother," may be the wording of showcards for the different sections. Orange bands run across the back.

Ideas for three other windows may be indicated without illustration. (a) A stand filled with suitable Christmas goods should be decorated with green crêpe paper to resemble a Christmas tree. The chimney pot is made of red paper on cardboard, with white marks to indicate bricks and wool for snow. Father Christmas can be obtained in cardboard. The background should be dark blue with golden and silver stars. The border may be green with gold stars. Showcards should be used, and a frosted cotton-wool can form the base on which larger articles like vacuum flasks and hot-water bottles may be placed. (b) The border should be black with Christmas (or "Xmas") in bright yellow. If the word is repeated many times and the border is rather wide, the effect is startling and attractive. The words on the centre showcard, "Say it in Time," are in black letters on a yellow background. The background for the whole window should be black, with yellow curtains at both sides. Vases can be made from plant pots with a coating of dull black paint or gold paint. Frost and

cotton-wool should be used plentifully. Shelves in the centre will give ample space for displaying goods. (c) The window has in the centre a mirror with white

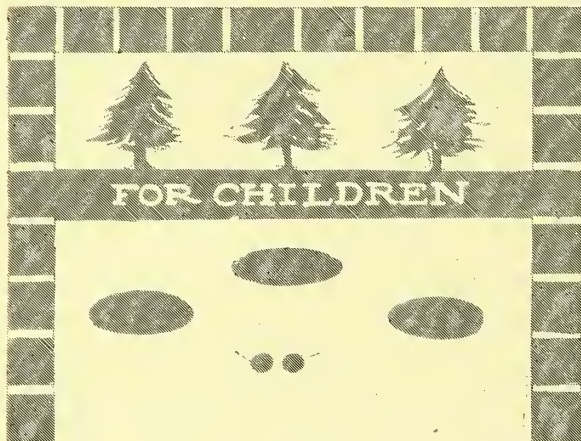


FIG. 4

tape to divide it into panes. Cretonne curtains and a gimped paper on a board form the window sill on which the small Christmas tree stands. Suitable showcards and the goods for sale complete the display.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, December 6

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Eden's Restaurant, High Street, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) on "Pharmaceutical Topics."

Society of Chemical Industry, Rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. "Some Scientific Problems Confronting the Leather Industry," by Dr. R. H. Pickard, F.R.S.

Tuesday, December 7

East London Pharmacists' Association, Limehouse Town Hall, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. A. R. Melhuish (member of Council) on "Poisons—Present Position and Future Possibilities."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Southport Branch), Queen's Hotel, at 8 p.m. Ladies' evening. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets from Mr. H. Orr, 52 Neville Street, Southport.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North Metropolitan Branch), North Library, Manor Gardens, Holloway, at 8.30 p.m. "The Opening of the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Campaign," by Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, C.B.E., J.P. All pharmacists invited.

Wednesday, December 8

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Plymouth Branch), Duke of Cornwall Hotel, at 7 p.m. Whist drive, supper and dance. Tickets (7s. each) from Mr. C. C. U'Ren, 55 Cobourg Street.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester and Salford Branch), Medical Lecture Theatre, The University, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. J. H. Burn (Director of Biological Laboratories, Bloomsbury Square, London) on "Some Methods of Biological Assay."

Thursday, December 9

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Cheltenham Branch), George's Restaurant, High Street, at 8.15 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets from Mr. Percy James (secretary).

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Newcastle and Northumberland Branch), County Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. F. Browne, F.I.C., on "The B.P.C. and its uses in Pharmacy."

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1, at 5.15 p.m. "Early Medical Literature," by Sir Squire Sprigge (Editor of "The Lancet").

Friday, December 10

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 8 p.m. "Face Powders and Creams," by Dr. E. G. Bryant.

Personalities

MR. A. GREENWOOD WATKINS, M.P.S., was on November 24 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

MR. E. CARRICK FOSTER, chemist and druggist, Hull, will sing three groups of songs at the Scarborough Philharmonic Society's first concert of the season, to be held shortly in the Grand Hall of the Spa.

MR. D. T. EVANS, J.P. (chairman of D. T. Evans, Ltd., chemists, Margate), was among the magistrates presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his recent visit to the Isle of Thanet.

MR. WILLIAM MASKEW, Ph.C., F.S.M.C., has been elected chairman of the public health, sanitary and sewage works committee of the Hertford Corporation, in succession to Mr. W. J. M. Lacey, L.D.S. This committee has just completed a new bacterial sewage undertaking costing £34,000.

LIEUTENANT G. R. WARNER, eldest son of Mr. G. Oram Warner, chemist and druggist, Berkeley, and grandson of the late Mr. George T. Warner, a Clifton chemist, was in charge of the guard of honour when the Prince of Wales opened the Prince's Promenade, Margate, and, with Mrs. Warner, was afterwards presented to his Royal Highness.

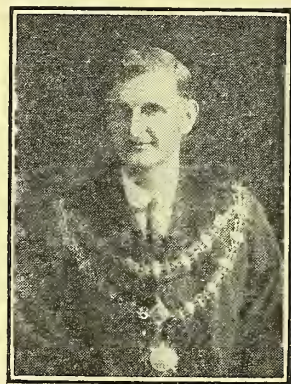
ALDERMAN WALTER DEACON, the pharmacist Mayor of Bridgwater, who (as recorded in our issue of November 13) has commenced his second year of office, carries on businesses at Bridgwater and at Burham-on-Sea. Among his current fixtures is an address from the Cardiff broadcasting station on "The Romance of Radium."

MR. R. H. BRITTAI, whose name is so well known in connection with "Amami," sails on December 3 for a trip to New Zealand. He is accompanied by Mrs. Brittain and their two sons, and they hope to be back in England again in the early spring.

MR. C. J. T. CRONSHAW, of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., has been appointed a member of the Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, set up under the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, in place of Dr. A. T. de Moulpied, resigned.

MR. ASHLEY T. WEBB, managing director of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, London, Liverpool and Dublin, and treasurer of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, has been nominated for a vacancy in the St. Andrew's Ward, Hertford. Mr. Webb, who has resided in Hertford for some years, will, it is understood, be elected without a contest.

YAGÉ.—M. A. Rouhier, Doctor of Pharmacy, has studied yagé, a drug used by the South American Indians in their mystic ceremonies. It produces a sort of toxic delirium, while small doses have that stimulating effect on mind and body of which the caffeine group of drugs is a familiar example. Larger quantities induce sudden deep slumber, accompanied by nightmares or fantastic dreams. The yagé is a liana apparently belonging to the Apocynaceae family, indigenous to the upper basin of the Amazon. The dried plant contains about 1½ per cent. of an alkaloid known as yageine. The Indians prepare a decoction, and take several doses of about 60 c.c.; each draught would thus contain about 0.5 gram of the alkaloid. Although its real therapeutic value has evidently yet to be established, the author thinks that such an active drug must finally find its place in materia medica.



ALDERMAN WALTER DEACON

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

GORDON.—At 32 Murillo Road, Lee, London, S.E., on Nov. 24, the wife of George T. Gordon, chemist and druggist, the London Hospital, of a daughter.

PEDLOW.—At 93 Thomas Street, Portadown, on November 14, the wife of W. F. Pedlow, M.P.S.N.I., of a daughter.

Marriages

HESELTINE—METCALF.—At St. Anne's Church, Catterick, on November 24, Thomas Heseltine, chemist and druggist, to Dorothy Metcalf.

Deaths

ADAM.—At Holmvale, Alyth, on November 28, following pleurisy and pneumonia, Mr. Alexander Anderson Adam, chemist and druggist, 9 Airlie Street. Mr. Adam, who was a son of the late Mr. William Adam, farmer, Bottom, qualified in 1892, and shortly afterwards commenced business in Alyth. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

BAXTER.—At 160 High Street, Southampton, on November 25, Mr. William Baxter, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Baxter was the son of the late Mr. William Baxter, chemist and druggist, Wisbech. In 1878 he went to Southampton and acquired the pharmacy of Messrs. Dowman, which he carried on till a few days before his death. Although frequently invited to take part in public life, Mr. Baxter preferred to devote himself to his business. He was highly respected, and for twenty-one years was a warden at St. Laurence Church. A widow survives him.

GAINFORD.—Recently, Mr. Henry Gainford, chemist and druggist, 88 Lark Lane, Liverpool, aged sixty. Mr. Gainford was for some time an assistant with Dr. Charles Symes, Ph.C., Hardman Street, and subsequently managed branches of Boots, Ltd., in Church Street and Lord Street, eventually commencing business on his own account about ten years ago. Mr. Gainford, who was a member of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, had not been in good health for some time past.

GOSTLING.—The funeral of the late Mr. G. J. Gostling, J.P., chemist and druggist, Stowmarket, whose death was recorded in our issue of November 27 (p. 797), took place at Diss Cemetery, after a service in Stowmarket Congregational Church, on November 25. Among those present at the service or the interment, in addition to family mourners, were the ex-Mayor of Eye and representatives of the East Suffolk County Council, the West Suffolk County Council, and the Stowmarket Urban Council.

HILL.—At 47 Station Road, Ainsdale, on November 29, Mr. Francis Hill, chemist and druggist, 165 Stanley Road, Liverpool, aged seventy-one.

KIRKUS.—At his residence, 10 Nesfield Avenue, Hull, on November 21, Mr. Francis Kirkus, retired chemist and druggist, aged eight-one. Mr. Kirkus was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Kirkus, a Hull chemist who carried on business in Sykes Street and afterwards in Carr Lane. It was intended that he should become a sailor, and he served for four years in a brig trading with many parts of the world. Eventually, however, he took up his father's vocation, and at the age of twenty-two established himself in his native town; after twenty-nine years in Fountain Road he removed to New Cleveland Street. Mr. Kirkus was of a generous disposition, and was known in his district as "the poor man's doctor." He is survived by a widow, a son and four daughters.

ROBERTSON.—At his residence, Tulse Hill, London, S.W., on November 28, Mr. A. C. Robertson, London manager of E. M. de Souza & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists and export merchants, Rangoon, aged about

forty-four. Mr. Robertson, who died from broncho-pneumonia, after an illness of two months, joined Messrs. De Souza when the London branch was founded eleven years ago.

STEVENSON.—At Derby, on November 21, Mr. Richard Walter Stevenson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight.

WAKEFIELD.—At Dorridge, Birmingham, on November 20, Mr. John Henry Wakefield, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four.

Wills

MR. GIOVANNI PIZZALA, scientific instrument maker, 18 Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., who died on September 2, left estate of the gross value of £2,884 9s. 11d., with net personalty £1,603 7s. 11d.

MR. JOHN GEORGE GLOVER, manufacturing surgical pewterer, 2 Burghill Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., and of 9 Upper Charles Street, Goswell Road, E.C., who died on October 4, left estate of the gross value of £1,885 1s. 5d., with net personalty £1,782 4s. 6d.

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON GLEW, M.B.E., chemist and druggist, 156 Clapham Road, London, S.W., who died on July 10, left estate of the gross value of £4,933 3s. 8d., with net personalty £3,596 5s. 4d. Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Ernest Lownds Glew, and his daughter, Gertrude Amy Louisa Glew, of the same address, the surviving executors.

MR. PERCY STONE, 36 Grand Parade, Eastbourne, formerly with R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Liverpool, who died on May 31, left estate of the gross value of £3,131 18s. 7d., with net personalty £3,077 6s. 6d. Letters of administration have been granted to his sister, Miss Margaret Stone, and his brother, Mr. B. J. Stone, 18, Belle Grove West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. JOSEPH WILLIAM KEMBALL, 2 Cleveland Road, Wanstead, late of Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Crown Chemical Works, Bromley, London, E.3, who died on September 24, has left £35,271 17s. 7d., with net personalty £35,171 5s. 7d. Probate is granted to Mrs. E. F. Kemball, the widow, Harry Francis Kemball and Sydney James Kemball, nephews, and F. L. Osborne. He gives 36,000 shares in the company to his wife for life, and then between a number of relatives and others.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Anthelmintic.—An anthelmintic obtained by extracting the latex of *Ficus glabrata*, or other species of *Ficus*, with an organic solvent. (Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co. 243,325.)

Lactic Acid Esters.—A lactic acid salt is treated with an alcohol in the presence of an acid at a temperature below the boiling point of the alcohol employed. (Chemische Fabrik auf Aktien (vorm. E. Schering). 256,587.)

Local Anæsthetics.—A process for the manufacture of borates of anæsthetic bases, by causing the anæsthetic base (e.g., ethocaine or benzamine) to react with boric acid to produce a compound containing one molecular proportion of the base to five atomic proportions of boron. (Sir William J. Pope, K.B.E., F.R.S. 260,346.)

Organic Arsenic Compounds.—A process of preparing solutions of amino-aryldichloroarsines and amino-arylarsenious oxides, characterised by bringing into interaction a solution of an amino-aryldichloroarsine hydrochloride with an organic base, e.g., piperazine or ethylamine. (G. Newbery, and May & Baker, Ltd. 260,382.)

Trade Notes

SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWELS.—The price of Southall's towels will be reduced on December 6. The wholesale and retail prices were given last week in the advertisement of Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd.

KIRBEE BLADES, for safety razors, are made by Douglas Kirby & Co., Ltd., 9 and 10 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1, who offer British blades at a cheap rate. Particulars will be found in the company's advertisement.

FINE CHEMICALS.—Cowan Brothers (Stratford), Ltd., Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, London, E.15, are representatives in this country for the fine chemicals and pharmaceutical products of Dr. Ing. Robert Heisler, Chrast, near Chrudim, Czechoslovakia.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.—W. J. Myatt & Co., Ltd., Graham Street, Birmingham, have hit on the happy idea of packing Myatt Daymarked safety razor blades in packages ready for dispatch as Christmas presents. The gift box, shown in the company's advertisement, retails at 5s., and is obtainable from wholesale houses.

FANCY DRESSES FOR BALLS.—The illustration here-with shows a novelty in fancy-dress costumes and presents a solution of the difficulty often experienced by young ladies who wish to appear at dances, pageants, etc., attired in an original manner. This and other models have been specially designed for the proprietors of Eno's "Fruit Salt," and are offered on loan by them for fancy-dress functions. The dress illustrated is in the mid-Victorian "Kate Greenaway" style, and it will be seen that the advertising effect is not too dominant, but sufficient to add an extra spice of novelty to a charming costume.



"JUNE" PERFUME AGENTS.—It was not made clear in the note on this page in the *C. & D.*, November 6, that Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, are sole distributing agents only for the export trade for the "June" toilet preparations. The City Perfumery Co., Watford, the makers of these articles, ask us to emphasise this fact.

FLORADEW is a non-greasy preparation for the hands, which the proprietors, J. E. Ellis, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, are introducing to the trade in an advertisement in this number of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The article sells at 1s. 6d., and is being extensively advertised in women's journals, specimens of the announcements being shown on Messrs. Ellis's page.

MEDICINE CHEST'S TRAVELS.—In his flight by aeroplane to Australia and back, Sir Alan Cobham equipped himself with a "Tabloid" first-aid case. This case is the first medical equipment to be carried from Great Britain to the Antipodes and back by the same route, thus covering a distance of 28,000 miles, more than the circumference of the earth at the Equator. Sir Alan has informed Burroughs Wellcome & Co. that he found the contents extremely useful.

MALTO-YERBINE.—A sample bottle of a new form of Malto-Yerbine has been sent by the Maltine Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 23 Longford Street, London, N.W.1. This preparation contains yerba santa (*Eriodictyon Californicum*) in a basis of liquid maltine. It has a pleasant taste and is free from "dangerous" drugs, which doctors are nowadays afraid to order. Malto-Yerbine is employed as an expectorant, and following a distribution of samples to medical men, is being prescribed and is selling freely at the present time. The retail price is 3s. per bottle.

ETHER PURISS., B.D.H.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, owing to the largely increased output of their specially pure ether—Ether Puriss., B.D.H.—have been able to reduce the selling price. An interesting pamphlet is obtainable, describing the genesis and advantages of this brand of ether, which will be sent to any chemist who expresses his desire to have a copy.

PEARL OSRAM LAMP is a new variety of the well-known Osram electric bulbs. The frosting, which is done on the inner surface of the glass, in practice has proved to be a very distinct advantage over exterior frosting. The diffusion of light is improved, and the outside of the lamp, being smooth, does not retain dust. The effect obtained resembles the nacreous appearance of the pearl which has been adopted as the distinctive name.

Deeds of Arrangement

Aitchison, James Kay, chemist and druggist, Tower Street, West Hartlepool. Dated November 9; filed November 15; unsecured liabilities, £939; assets, less secured claims, £1,268.

Parson, Sydney James, chemist and druggist, Peas Hill, Cambridge. Dated November 9; filed November 15; unsecured liabilities, £4,372; assets, less secured claims, £5,291.

Gazette

Partnership Dissolved

LONES, J., 41 Vicarage Road, Smethwick, and **GEORGE, V. S.**, 46 Burnt Tree, Tipton, Stafford, analytical chemists, under the style of Joseph Lones.

Information Department

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B/2911. Gripwell trusses	M/2011. Varilogen
M/3011. Hazelray corn paste	B/112. Veronique paper handkerchiefs
B/2911. Mustard socks	S/3011. Whitck's disinfecting blocks
C/2411. Neurol ointment (present address)	
G/112. Panama bismuth	
T/2311. Shamrock ointment	

PHARMACY IN FRENCH OCEANIA.—The President of the French Republic has signed a decree regulating the practice of pharmacy in the French possessions in the Pacific. In future, in Tahiti and its dependencies no person may practise pharmacy, prepare, sell or deliver medicaments, unless he holds the French diploma of pharmacist. All simple or compound substances sold as remedies are classed as medicaments, the sale of which is limited to pharmacies. No pharmacist may own more than one shop, which he must conduct personally, in addition to living on the premises, and is forbidden to engage in any other form of business. Doctors and veterinary surgeons are allowed to supply medicines only if residing at a distance of more than 10 kilometres from the nearest pharmacy, but are not permitted to keep open shop.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

It Was Right

for you to remind us in your last week's issue (p. 800) that the Pharmaceutical Society is not a private body, nor the merely voluntary association which, some critics contend, ought not to be entrusted with duties that Government officials covet. Though at first undoubtedly a voluntary association, the Society was duly constituted a public body by the Royal Charter granted in 1843, and its present duty of administering the poison law, imposed upon it in 1868, was simply an addition to its public functions. It is not generally recognised that the Society could continue to exist and do all that is required of it in respect of examinations, registration, and control of the supply of poisons, if it ceased to have any subscribing members. There are more than sufficient life members to provide the voters required to elect its Council, and adequate funds would be available for all the Society's necessary public work as a result of doing that work. Expenditure on the library, museum, laboratories, school, journal, branches, etc., would naturally cease if the Society's work became restricted to its public duties. But then, we should soon have to get busy and set up another voluntary national association, for defence purposes, so that the obviously correct thing is to continue to support the existing organisation. At the same time, let us all be prepared to refute foolish criticisms such as those to which you have rightly taken exception.

Our Titles

seem doomed to become bones of contention; but we should all be on the alert to defend them, and I am always glad to support protests against attempted encroachments upon our privileges in this respect. Rumour has it that the self-styled "professional chemists" intend trying their luck through the medium of the Poisons Committee, with the object of securing a statutory right to share the title "chemist," doubtless as a first step in the direction of attempting to deprive us of the title altogether. But I would again suggest that it is hardly the thing when in search of a professional description to grab at one which has belonged to someone else for a century or more. It is much better to set to work in a gentlemanly way and invent a new title. I am certainly not disposed to agree with any suggestion that we should cease to use the name "chemist" as a business designation, and I should be surprised if many of the twenty thousand registered chemists and druggists failed to agree with me on this point.

We Are Told

that we now have a much better descriptive title in the name "pharmacist," but I would go so far as to counsel everyone of my fellow-craftsmen who displays this title to make a special point of using the description "chemist and druggist" in addition. The public will appreciate it, and our defences against encroachment will be strengthened. Obviously also we should be continually on the alert to prevent depreciation of the value of the title "pharmacist," as suggested by Mr. Humphrey in a recent address (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 803). There is something peculiarly distasteful about the incorrect description "retail pharmacist." This always strikes me as having been the coinage of some superior person who affected to sneer at us for being shopkeepers; but, unfortunately, the use of the unpleasant misdescription is now becoming the habit with people who ought to know better. We are retail chemists because we sell chemicals by retail, but there is nothing analogous to justify the description "retail pharmacist." Further, and I commend this point particularly to your readers, it should be noted that the word "pharmacist" is not synonymous with "chemist." This fact needs to be brought home to some in our own ranks. The two words mean totally different things, and the use of the less popular term as a substitute for the older title and trade

description is a mistake, both in point of fact and as a matter of policy.

Hops

are the subject of an instructive article in last week's addition to the remarkably useful *C. & D.* Commercial Compendium, but I find no reference to what, I was recently told, is now one of the chief uses to which hops are put. A friend was describing a visit to a Sussex coast house where hops were being dried some weeks ago, and he asked what they are chiefly used for nowadays. In reply, he was told that they are mainly used by dyers, and his attention was directed to intense stains on some light-coloured garments which had been in contact with the freshly-dried hops. Further, as showing that there is no present scarcity of hops, he was told that the 1924 stocks were not yet exhausted.

Now is the Time

when the demand arises for the indispensable cough mixture. The popularity of the pharmacist's own pectoral balsam or balsam of horehound is not, perhaps, so great as formerly, because of the insistent advertising of the "gone in a flash" cough remedies. The sale of the preparations whose activity lay in their morphine content is of necessity being strongly discouraged, and it seems that the pharmacist could not do better than to revert to some of the old-fashioned linctuses activities of which resided in demulcent ingredients, and in such drugs as horehound. The balsam of horehound which was so extensively sold in the middle of the last century was a by no means innocent article, because of the opium which was invariably present. This type of cough syrup was modelled on Ford's Balsam of Horehound, for which a recipe will be found in Gray's "Supplement." A more acceptable preparation, peculiarly suitable in the present circumstances, is the one included in your "Pharmaceutical Formulas." A syrup of horehound found a place in the first London Pharmacopoeia under the name of *symplicum de prasio*, the formula for which was attributed to Fernelius. In addition to the horehound it contained liquorice, origanum, hyssop, coltsfoot, anise, thyme, orris root, maidenhair, and several other ingredients, together with raisins, honey and sugar. It must have been a most attractive medicine for the juveniles. Mesue (edition 1542) also devised a *symplicum prasil*, which contained similar constituents; but it also contained mallow and fenugreek seeds as well as linsced and quince seeds, which would add materially to its demulcent virtues.

Horehound

was known to Hippocrates, Theophrastus, and to the Greeks in general as *πρασιν*, which may have had some reference to its section resembling a quadrangle of green herbage. To the Romans it was known as *marrubium*—a name which perhaps indicates its abundant growth near the ancient town of Marrubium (or Marruvium), situated on the Lacus Fucinus in the region of the Sabini. There are some who think that the Latin name is connected with the Hebrew *Marrob*=bitter. As for our English name, it is pretty generally agreed that it represents the O.E. *hár hune*=the grey plant, in allusion to its hairy leaves. The virtues of what we call the white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) have received recognition at the hands of all the old authorities who have written on the *materia medica*; but to-day it would seem that a remark of Pomet must have influenced the orthodox practitioners of medicine, inasmuch as it has to be sought in lists of herbal and domestic remedies. Pomet's observation, made at the end of the seventeenth century, was that horehound was one of those herbs which "we do not sell in the druggists' shops because of the herb sellers." The antagonism is as emphatic as ever! Theophrastus simply mentions the drug as being used by the druggists (*pharmacopoi*); but Pliny and Dioscorides wrote at large upon its medicinal properties. In addition to its beneficial effect in the case of old coughs and upon phthisical patients, it was stated by them to be good as an antidote to poisons and for the bites of serpents. Every writer agrees in recommending it for coughs and pulmonary complaints in general.

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Editorial Articles

The New Dutch Pharmacopœia

IN the course of the present year Russia, Germany, Mexico, and now the Netherlands, have each issued a new edition of the national pharmacopœia, and of these the last, the fifth edition of the Nederlandsche Pharmacopœe, presents more fundamental changes than any of the others, not excepting the first Pharmacopœia of Soviet Russia. In the first place, the work, for reasons of economy, appears in Dutch and not as hitherto in Latin, the latter being retained only in the official titles. But the chief innovation is a collective description of standard tests and reactions to determine the identity and purity of official substances, which are grouped together in the preface, a new feature in a Continental pharmacopœia. Thus, a liquid is alkaline to phenolphthalein if 10 c.c. assume a pink to red coloration on the addition of one drop of 1:100 phenolphthalein solution ($\text{PH} > 8$); a liquid may be described as colourless if its tint is not deeper than that of the following three comparative solutions:—(1) A yellow solution, containing 0.001 gram of potassium bichromate in 1,000 c.c. of water, acidified with dilute sulphuric acid; (2) a pink solution, containing 0.1 gram of cobalt nitrate in 1,000 c.c. of water, acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid; (3) a blue solution, containing 0.231 gram of copper sulphate in 1,000 c.c. of water, acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid. The standard for limpidity is comparison with a suspension of 0.005 gram of kaolin (average diameter of the particles 20μ) in 1,000 c.c. of water. It is the tests for purity, however, which command special attention, inasmuch as we have here a definite attempt to standardise, within practical limits, on a broad basis certain frequently occurring reactions. As will be seen from the following examples, the term "yields no reaction" is given a precise definition; in fact, in the

new Dutch Pharmacopœia these reactions for the more commonly occurring impurities have become essentially limit tests. Thus, "yields no reaction for iron" means that the addition of 1 c.c. of solution of ammonium chloride ($107 : 1,000 = N/2$) and 3 drops of solution of sodium sulphide ($84 : 1,000 = N/1$) to 5 c.c. of the liquid to be tested, rendered alkaline by the addition of solution of ammonia, should not produce a green coloration deeper than that which occurs on applying the same test to a solution containing 0.002 gram of trivalent iron in 1,000 c.c. of water ($= 0.0172$ gram of ferric ammonium sulphate in 1,000 c.c. of water, acidified with sulphuric acid). Chlorides: the cloudiness produced by the addition of solution of silver nitrate to 5 c.c. of the liquid to be tested, and acidified with nitric acid, should not exceed that which occurs in a solution containing 0.005 gram of chlorine ($= 0.0083$ gram of sodium chloride) in 1,000 c.c. The comparative standard for calcium is a solution containing 0.01 gram of calcium ($= 0.219$ gram of solution of calcium chloride 25 per cent.) in 1,000 c.c.; for heavy metals, 0.001 gram of lead ($= 0.0016$ gram of lead nitrate) in 1,000 c.c.; for nitrates, a solution with 0.002 gram of nitrogen trioxide ($= 0.00326$ gram of potassium nitrate) in 1,000 c.c. The resolutions adopted at the Second International Conference for the Standardisation of the Formulas for Potent Preparations, held in Brussels in 1925, have not been embodied in this edition, since they have not yet received official recognition by the Netherlands Government, and also for the fact that the work was already in the press when the Conference was held; as soon as the agreement is ratified the changes entailed in the Pharmacopœia will be published in the form of a Supplement. No alteration has been made in the Latin nomenclature, neither has any attempt been made to coin arbitrary official designations to take the place of lengthy chemical appellations; registered trade-marks included among the synonyms are designated by an asterisk. Compared with the preceding edition, the text of the single monographs is presented in a much clearer and more logical form; descriptions of entire drugs have been somewhat curtailed, on the other hand, the microscopic characters of powdered drugs are fully described. It is interesting to note that the refractometer is used to a much greater extent than in any other pharmacopœia, the determination of the refractive index being regarded by the authors of this work as a quick and reliable method of assay. Hence this index is given for 47 articles, including, *inter alia*, essential and fixed oils, certain solutions, acetic ether, glycerin, creosote, creosote carbonate, crude cresol, guaiacol, and liquefied phenol. The optical rotation figures among the tests for the official salts of quinine. In many instances the specific gravity (at 15° C.) is followed by an indication of the correction for each 1° C. difference in temperature, e.g., glycerin s.g. 1.230-1.235 (correction 0.0006 for 1° C.). The solubility of a substance in water, alcohol, and ether at 15° C. and 25° C. is given in several cases in tabular form at the end of the monograph. Sterilisation forms the subject of a special article, in which the procedure to be adopted for sterilising a number of specified medicaments is described in detail. Digitalis is the only drug for which physiological standardisation is prescribed, by the Hatcher-Magnus method, which is based on the determination of the minimum lethal heart dose, by continuous intravenous injection of a 1 : 200 infusion into an anaesthetised cat under artificial respiration. Assayed by this method, digitalis leaves are required to have a value of 17.5 to 20, and if they do not correspond with this standard, adjustment has to be effected by the admixture of leaves with a lower or higher potency, as may be required. To ascer-

tain Focke's "valor," the above figure is divided by 75. A monograph entitled "Olea Pinguis" is devoted to a description of certain specific tests applicable to fixed oils: Recognition of the presence of mineral oil, resin oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil, arachis oil, sulphur products, heavy metals, determination of the melting point, optical rotation, acid value, saponification value, and of the "additive value" (*i.e.*, the iodine value). The latter is determined by dissolving a weighed amount of oil (0.1 to 0.5 gram) in 10 c.c. of carbon tetrachloride, adding 25 c.c. of $N/10$ potassium bromate (5.566 grams of $KBrO_3$ in 1,000 c.c.), 5 c.c. of solution of potassium bromide (30 = 100), and 7 c.c. of dilute hydrochloric acid ($N/4$ HCl). The mixture is set aside for from 30 minutes to 2 hours, and after the addition of 10 c.c. of solution of potassium iodide (166 grams of KI in 1,000 c.c.) it is titrated with $N/10$ sodium thiosulphate; the number of c.c. of $N/10$ sodium thiosulphate, corresponding to the amount of iodine absorbed by 0.1 gram of oil, multiplied by 12.7 yields the "additive value," generally termed the iodine value. Sherry now takes the place of Malaga in the preparation of the eleven official wines. The following articles figure among the additions to the fifth edition of the Dutch Pharmacopœia, the official synonyms, or English equivalents, are given in parentheses:—

Acidum phenylcinchoninicum (Atophaan*).
 Æthylcarbonas chinini (Euchinine*).
 p-Amidobenzoas æthylicus (Anæsthesine).
 Boras hexamethylentetramini (Borovertine*).
 Bromoisovalerianylureum (Bromural*).
 Carbonas chinini (Aristochine*).
 Carbonas kreosoti (Creosotal*).
 Diæthylbarbituras natrius (Medinal*).
 Diæthylbromo-acetylureum (Adaline*).
 Folia Colei (*Coleus ambrosiacus* Lour.).
 Hydrochloras æthylhydrocupreini (Optochinehydrochloride*).
 Hydrochloras cotarnini (Styptioine*).
 Hydrochloras emetini (Emetine hydrochloride).
 Hydrochloras narceini (Narceine hydrochloride).
 Hydrochloras narcotini (Narcotine hydrochloride).
 Hydrochloras papaverini (Papaverine hydrochloride).
 Hydrochloras thebaini (Thebaine hydrochloride).
 Injectio hydrargyri (Grey oil).
 Iodochloro-oxychinolinum (Vioform*).
 Lecithinum (Lecithin).
 Oleum chenopodii (Oil of Chenopodium).
 Salicylas acet. p-amidophenylicus (Salopheen*).
 Salicylas hydrargyricus (Mercury salicylate).
 Strophanthinum crystallisatum (Strophanthin, ouabain, obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus gratus*, and from the wood of *Acokanthera* varieties).
 Sulfas Chinidini (Quinidine sulphate).
 Sulfo-guaiacolas kalicus (Thiocol*).
 Tetrachloretum carbonicum (Carbon tetrachloride).
 Tribromphenylas bismuthicus basicus (Xeroform*).
 An asterisk denotes that the name is a registered trade mark in Holland.

Hydrochlorates Alcaloideorum Principalium opii, with the synonyms Opialum and Opial, is the title of a new preparation consisting of a mixture of the hydrochlorides of narceine 2 grams, thebaine 4 grams, codeine 5 grams, papaverine 8 grams, narcotine 60 grams, morphine 100 grams, and sodium chloride 21 grams. Two new preparations of digitalis have been included, one for injection and the other for oral administration. The chapter describing the immediate antidotal treatment to be undertaken in cases of poisoning has been revised in accordance with recent progress. The appendices include: lists of reagents, comparative solutions for limit tests for purity, indicators, volumetric solutions, numerous tables of specific gravities, relative vapour tension, saturations, atomic weights; also a table giving for a number of official liquids the number of drops per gram, as well as the weight of each drop, delivered by the international standard pipette; a list of the medica-

ments which medical practitioners entitled to supply medicines to their patients are required to keep in stock; a schedule of the official poisons to be stored in a locked cupboard, this includes, *inter alia*, adrenalin, ethylhydrocupreine hydrochloride, ethylmorphine hydrochloride, luminal, novocaine hydrochloride, and strophanthus seeds; a list of poisonous official substances which must be labelled with a blue cross, and a general index, in which, in tabular form, the maximum doses, as well as directions regarding storage, e.g., to be protected from light, are given. The typography of the work is excellent; the volume is bound in a dark green cover with gold lettering and the imprint of the Netherlands coat of arms, a colour which is apparently now in favour with pharmacopœia commissions.

Merchandise Marks

HEAVILY amended in Committee and further polished during the report and third reading stages in the House of Commons, the much-discussed Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Bill has now gone to the Lords, at whose hands it is unlikely to undergo any material alteration. It is, therefore, reasonably safe to assume that the measure will become an Act of Parliament, substantially in its present form, before the Christmas recess. So far as the changes to be effected automatically are concerned, the Bill contains little that is new in principle. Clause 1 provides that imported goods which bear what is or purports to be the name or trade-mark of a British trader or the name of a place or district in this country must not be sold unless the name or mark is accompanied by an indication of the origin of the goods. In other words, if an article is marked in such a way as to suggest to a purchaser that it is of British origin that mistaken impression must be counteracted by an indication "in a conspicuous form" that it was made abroad. Save for the fact that this obligation will, after the passing of the Act, apply to goods "distributed by way of advertisement" as well as to goods sold, this clause merely applies more specifically and in a wider form what is already the law. This section will come into force six months after the passing of the Act. Clause 2, on the other hand, introduces an important and revolutionary change. Briefly, it empowers the Government to extend by Order in Council this obligation to indicate foreign origin to goods of any particular class, irrespective of whether they bear other marks or not. However, an Order of this kind can be made only after compliance with lengthy formalities practically identical with those prescribed under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. In the first place, the application for an Order must come from a quarter which "substantially represents the interests of either manufacturers, producers, dealers, traders, users, consumers, or any body of wage earners." Next, the application must be referred to a committee for investigation in public, and after weighing the evidence for and against the application given by persons who are "substantially affected," the committee must report to the Board of Trade, or in the case of agricultural or horticultural produce to the Ministry of Agriculture. Should the committee recommend that imported goods of the kind which were the subject of the inquiry ought to be marked so as to show that they are not British, and should the Government Department concerned and Parliament agree with this view, then, and not till then, an Order may be made giving effect to that recommendation. The Order will specify in what manner and as from what date the indication of origin must be applied,

and may also require that the goods shall be so marked either before importation or before sale wholesale in this country. In any case, an Order cannot take effect until at least three months after it is made. From the foregoing summary of the proposed procedure it will be seen that there is no danger that any trade will suddenly have sprung upon it an obligation to mark any class of imported goods which, at present, need not be shown to have been derived from a foreign source. Moreover, ample opportunity will be afforded to interested parties to put forward their arguments against a proposed Order. A further safeguard is that, even after an Order has been made, exemption from its operation may be granted to any class of persons to whom it would cause injury or hardship. In short, there is little ground for any section of traders to fear that the Bill, when it becomes law, will add perceptibly to the difficulties or cost of doing business or diminish the volume of their turnover. Chemists, it would seem, of all retailers are least likely seriously to be affected by the new legislation. The bulk of the goods which they sell are either proprietary goods manufactured in this country or goods to which it is not "practically possible to apply effectively and without injury" any marks at all and which, consequently, cannot be brought within the scope of an Order. Moreover, although many of the preparations sold by chemists embody imported ingredients, there are saving clauses in the Bill that appear to exclude the possibility that vexatious regulations as to the marking of such preparations may be imposed. For instance, goods which after importation undergo in this country "any treatment or process resulting in a substantial change" in their nature will cease to be regarded as imported goods. Again, there is a special exemption in favour of "blends and mixtures" which seems to cover some of the preparations sold by chemists. Thus, for example, if an Order were made requiring that all imported honey must be marked in such a way as to show its overseas origin a preparation containing honey as one of its ingredients would not have to be so marked unless the Order expressly so provided. Nevertheless, there are a great many articles that usually form part of a chemist's stock—fancy goods, brushes, perfumery and photographic apparatus, to mention only a few—which may automatically fall or by virtue of an Order be brought within the scope of the Statute into which the Merchandise Marks Bill is about to be transformed. Consequently, it behoves chemists, in common with other traders, to watch developments carefully, and in the meantime to see that the requirements of the law are strictly observed. It is obvious that greatly increased official vigilance in regard to the marking of imported goods is to be expected when the new Act comes into force.

The Rise in Sugar

OF the various Mincing Lane produce markets, that for sugar has been one of the most interesting of late. Readers who are more or less interested in the market, because of its bearing on cost of manufactured products, should hardly have been surprised at the swift advance which has taken place during the past few weeks, as a close survey of crop prospects appeared in our issues of September 11 (pp. 454-5) and in November 6 (p. 702). In the latter issue, dealing with estimates of some of the main crops, our concluding comment was: "It is only to be expected that forecasts of the new season's world resources will be curtailed considerably, and that the world's markets will be influenced towards the establishment of higher prices." Of this, there has since been ample evidence. Obviously the sudden sharp rise a fortnight ago largely increased the trade demand, held up by the coal trouble, and the market became excited with

British refiners advancing their terms by about 2s. 3d. per cwt., and a much larger amount of business was done. At the same time, exceptionally large dealings were noted in the terminal market for white sugar type A, with the price taken up to 18s. for December delivery. The extent to which sugar prices have risen from the lowest point reached several months ago, when the situation was still dominated by the glut accrued from last season's "record" world's crops (totalling 24,300,000 tons), is shown by the approximate price records given below:—

1926	January 1	Lowest this year	November highest
Cuban sugar c. & f. to New York (per lb.)..	2½ cents	2 cents	3½ cents
British fine granulated (cwt.)	28s. 6d.	28s.	33s. 10½d.
White sugar type "A" prompt delivery (cwt.)	13s.	12s. 6d.	17s. 10½d.

The greater part of the improvement shown has taken place within the last two months, and on account of the fresh stimulus imparted to the trade demand there is little doubt that deliveries into consumption for the last two months of the year will reveal a better showing. The price of home-grown granulated has risen in sympathy, the demand for this sugar having been particularly good for some time past. The home factories are undoubtedly doing exceedingly well at the higher range of prices, apart from the subsidy benefit, in contrast to the more difficult conditions which have confronted home refiners of imported raw sugar. Undoubtedly a large portion of the home-grown sugar to become yet available has already been disposed of. A striking feature is that Continental competition is for the time being almost eliminated, while repurchases on the part of Continental refiners have been effected on a considerable scale, against the "hedging" operations which were conducted some time ago, in consequence of adverse crop news. The German crop estimate by Mr. Licht has been reduced by 125,000 tons to 1,675,000 tons, and the Czechoslovakian crop will probably yield about 400,000 tons less than last season at 1,100,000 tons, although the factories' estimates are well under this. An important stimulating factor has been the reported decision that the coming Cuban crop will be kept at a maximum of 4½ million tons, which would indicate a deficit of 384,000 tons compared with the previous curtailed crop, and a setback of 625,000 tons against the extremely high record of 5,125,000 tons for the 1924-25 season. Little new Cuban crop sugar is expected to be available for export until about the beginning of February, and it is very probable that by that time this sugar will be eagerly wanted, especially by American refiners. As it is, the old Cuban surplus is rapidly disappearing from week to week under the continuation of liberal exports, the movement of which may be expected to be expedited, given less onerous freight charges. It is, in fact, surmised that Cuba will start with her new campaign with bare boards, and shippers are, therefore, more difficult to deal with, their terms having been lifted to 3½ cents per lb. cost and freight to New York. Cuban sugar has attracted an active demand lately, both on European and Far Eastern account, while the shipments made to China have assumed considerable dimensions. The opinion has been expressed by authorities fully conversant with Cuban conditions that it will be impossible to definitely ascertain to what extent the new crop has been impaired by the cyclonic disturbance until the new harvest gets into full swing. We give below the returns of Cuban cane and European beet production of other countries, with the total world's production and provisional estimates circulated so far for the new season:—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Cuban production ..	5,125,000	4,884,000	4,500,000
European beet sugar ..	7,064,000	7,418,000	7,217,000
Other countries (chiefly cane)	11,434,000	11,998,000	11,646,000
Total world's production	23,623,000	24,300,000	23,363,000

The last total given under 1926-27 of 23,363,000 tons is based on the more recent estimates issued by Willett & Gray, including the next Cuban crop at 4½ million tons, subject to the signing of the Presidential Decree expected shortly, while the second item, which relates to European sugar, is F. O. Licht's forecast, subject to a revision, which is more likely to be downwards than upwards. The outlook, therefore, differs largely from what it was this time last year, and there is little doubt that the world's markets will become consolidated at the higher level of prices. The fact deserves notice that a prominent American authority has estimated American consumption for this year at 5,621,000 tons, against 5,510,000 tons for last year.

Income Tax Appeals

PERSONS assessed to income tax would do well to keep in mind some administrative changes in income tax law which were introduced by the Finance Act of this year. We refer to the provisions as to appeals against assessments. As is well known, the practice has long been that the notice of assessment informs the person assessed that if he feels aggrieved with the charge laid on him he may within a certain period, generally twenty-one days from the date of the notice, appeal against the assessment to the District Commissioners. And, on formal notice of being aggrieved having been given, the appeal followed. Now the Finance Act, 1926, Section 25, adds to this formality the requirement that the notice of appeal shall specify the grounds on which the appeal is made. Where the appellant neglects to give any grounds, he would in strictness not be entitled to proceed with his appeal; and if he gives some grounds, he would be confined to these at the hearing of the appeal, and could not introduce others not specified in his notice. It is true that the section goes on to provide that, where on the hearing of the appeal the appellant desires to go into any ground of appeal which was not specified in the notice, the Commissioners may still allow him to go into the ground, if they are satisfied that the omission of that ground from the notice was not wilful or unreasonable; yet it would clearly not be in the interest of the appellant's case that he should appear to the tribunal as out of order and under the necessity of asking for the indulgence of the court. The Act also provides that where on an appeal against assessment the hearing has been postponed or adjourned beyond the time set out for hearing appeals, the Commissioners may confirm the assessment to the extent to which it appears to them not to be in dispute, but subject to the necessary readjustment by further payment by the taxpayer or by repayment of anything overpaid by him, as shall be found to be called for on the determination of the appeal. The practical importance of both these changes need not be emphasised, and perhaps it may be said of the second of them that it gives an indication of a business sense which does not commonly distinguish enactments of the Legislature.

HOURS IN FRENCH PHARMACIES.—The first local by-law regulating hours in pharmacies (issued in consequence of the general decree of last March) has been promulgated by the President of the Republic. The respective associations of pharmacists and of assistants of the town of Brive having arrived at a mutual understanding, the decree provides that working hours shall be from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., with two hours' consecutive rest for each employee. Overtime is not to exceed 50 hours per annum.

The New German Pharmacopœia

Continued from C. & D., November 6, p. 707

Mentholum.—Melting point 42°-44° (44°); the optical rotation of an alcoholic solution containing 1 gram of menthol in 10 c.c. at 20° is -47° to -51° (new).

Methylum phenylchinolincarbonicum. NOVATOPHAN (E. W.) [NEW].—Melting point between 58° and 60°. Tested for the presence of chlorides and sulphates.

Methylum salicylicum [NEW].—Required to contain at least 98 per cent. of methyl salicylate. D=1.180-1.185. Boiling point 221°-225°. An alcoholic solution (1+9) should only faintly redden litmus paper. On shaking 10 c.c. of solution of potassium hydroxide (15 per cent.) with 1 c.c. of methyl salicylate, a clear, colourless, or at the outside faintly yellowish solution should result, not exhibiting any oily drops (volatile oils; petroleum constituents).

Narcophin. NARKOPHIN (E. W.) [NEW].—Morphine-narcotine meconate, with a content of approximately 30 per cent. of morphine and 43 per cent. of narcotine.

Natrium kakodylicum [NEW].—Sodium cacodylate is required to contain 32.8 to 35 per cent. of arsenium.

Opium concentratum [NEW].—Opium concentrate. A preparation containing the total alkaloids of opium in the

form of their hydrochlorides, with a content of 48 to 50 per cent. of morphine, obtained by a series of extractions from opium. The description of the processes involved occupies six pages.

Papaverinum hydrochloricum [NEW].—Papaverine hydrochloride; melting point about 210°.

Pellidol (E. W.) [NEW].—Diacylamino-azotoluol. Melting point 74°-76°.

Phosphorus solutus [NEW].—Solution of phosphorus is prepared by heating 194 grams of liquid paraffin for 10 minutes to 150°; after allowing it to cool to about 60° 1 gram of phosphorus is added, and the mixture shaken until solution is effected; when cool 5 grams of ether is added.

Pilulæ asiaticæ [NEW].—Arsenious acid, 0.1 gram; extract of yeast, 4; powdered black pepper, 3; glycerin, 3; water, 1 gram; mix to form a mass and divide into 100 pills.

Pilulæ ferri carbonici Blaudii.—Modified formula, extract of yeast taking the place of powdered marshmallow root; Desiccated ferrous sulphate, 9; potassium carbonate, 7; sugar, 3; calcined magnesia, 0.7; extract of yeast, 1.3; glycerin, 4 grams; mix to form a mass and divide into 100 pills.

Pulvis dentifricius [NEW].—Tooth powder. Precipitated calcium carbonate for external use, 100 grams; oil of peppermint, 1.25 gram.

Pulvis dentifricius cum sapone [NEW].—Tooth powder with soap. Precipitated calcium carbonate for external use, 90 grams; medicinal soap, 10 grams; oil of peppermint, 1.25 gram.

PHYSICAL CONSTANTS OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA With ED.—FIXED OILS

Oleum	Density	Iodine value	Acid value (maximum)	Saponification value	Unsaponifiable matter (maximum)
Amygdalarum	0.911-0.916	95-100	8	190-195	1.5 p.c.
Arachidis	0.912-0.917	83-100	8	188-197	1.5 p.c.
Cacao	Melting point: 30°-35°	34-38	4	—	—
Crotonis	0.936-0.956	—	—	—	—
Jecoris aselli	0.920-0.928	150-175	5	184-197	2 p.c.
Lini	0.926-0.936	168-190	8	187-195	2.5 p.c.
Olivarum	0.911-0.914	80-88	8	187-196	1.5 p.c.
Persicarum	0.911-0.916	95-100	8	190-195	1.5 p.c.
Rapæ	0.906-0.913	94-106	8	168-179	1.5 p.c.
Ricini	0.946-0.966	—	—	—	—
Sesami	0.917-0.920	103-112	8	187-193	1.5 p.c.

PHYSICAL CONSTANTS OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA With ED.—ESSENTIAL OILS

Oleum	Density	Optical Rotation 20° α_D^{20}	Solubility in alcohol by volume	Standard
Angelicæ	0.848-0.913	+16° to +41°	1 in 6 (90 p.c.)	—
Anisi	0.979-0.989	+0.6 to -2°	1 in 3 (90 p.c.)	—
Calami	0.954-0.965	+9° to +31°	1 in 0.5 (90 p.c.)	—
Carvi	0.903-0.915	+7° to +81°	1 in 1 (90 p.c.)	50 p.c. (by vol.) of carvone
Caryophylli	1.039-1.065	Up to -1.6°	1 in 2 (70 p.c.)	80 to 96 p.c. (by vol.) of eugenol, inclusive of acetegenol
Chenopodii anthelminthici	0.958-0.985	-4° to -9°	1 in 1 of a mixture of absolute alcohol 4 c.c., water 1 c.c.	About 60 p.c. of ascaridol
Cinnamomi	1.018-1.035	Up to -1°	1 in 3 (70 p.c.)	66 to 76 p.c. of cinnamic aldehyde
Citri (Limonis)	0.852-0.856	+55° to +65°	1 in 12 (90 p.c.)	—
Citronellæ	0.880-0.896	-3.5 to +1.7°	1 in 2 of a mixture of absolute alcohol 4 grams water 1 gram	80 p.c. of total geraniol
Eucalypti	0.905-0.925	+0.1° to +15°	1 in 3 (70 p.c.)	At least 50 p.c. should distil between 170° and 185°
Foeniculi	0.960-0.970	+11° to +24°	1 in 0.5 (90 p.c.)	—
Juniperi	0.856-0.876	-1° to -15°	—	—
Lavandulæ	0.877-0.890	-3° to 9°	1 in 3 (70 p.c.)	33.4 p.c. of esters, calculated as linalyl acetate
Menthæ piperitæ	0.895-0.915	-20° to -34°	1 in 5 (70 p.c.)	50.2 p.c. of total menthol
Myristicæ æthereum	0.860-0.925	+7° to +30°	1 in 3 (90 p.c.)	—
Rosæ	0.848-0.862 (at 30°)	-1° to 4° (at 25°)	—	—
Rosmarini	0.895-0.915	-5° to +12°	2 in 0.5 (90 p.c.)	—
Santali	0.968-0.980	-16° to -21°	1 in 5 to 7 (70 p.c.) at 20°	90.3 p.c. of total santalol
Terebinthinæ	0.855-0.872	+15° to -40°	1 in 12 (90 p.c.)	Of 50 c.c. at least 40 c.c. should distil between 155° and 165°
Thymi	0.895 (min.)	—	1 in 3 of a mixture of absolute alcohol 4 c.c., water 1 c.c.	20 p.c. (by vol.) of thymol and carvacrol
Valerianæ	0.955-0.999	-20° to -35°	1 in 2.5 of a mixture of absolute alcohol, 4 c.c., water 1 c.c.	Acid value, not over 19.6; ester value, 92.6-137.5

Radix Gentianæ.—On micro-sublimation gentian root yields a colourless sublimate, which should not produce a red solution when moistened with one drop of solution of potassium hydroxide (roots of *Rumex* varieties). If 1 gram of gentian root, in coarse powder, is extracted with 25 c.c. of dilute alcohol (69 per cent.) for one hour under a reflux condenser, repeating the operation with another 25 c.c. of dilute alcohol, the collected filtrates, after evaporation and drying at 100°, should leave a residue weighing at least 0.33 gram (fermented roots).

Radix Ipecacuanhæ.—The method of assay has been altered: Shake 2.5 grams of ipecacuanha, in fine powder, with a mixture of 25 grams of ether and 2 grams of solution of ammonia, and set aside for 30 minutes. After adding 2 c.c. of water and shaking until the ethereal layer becomes completely limpid, 20 grams (=2 grams of ipecacuanha) of the clear solution is filtered through a pledget of cotton wool into a flask, and the ether removed by warming on a water bath. The residue is dissolved in 1 c.c. of alcohol (90 per cent.), 5 c.c. of N/10 hydrochloric acid, 5 c.c. of water and 2 drops of solution of methyl red are added, whereupon the solution is titrated with N/10 potassium hydroxide, of which not more than 3.4 c.c. should be required, showing that at least 1.6 c.c. N/10 hydrochloric acid was required to neutralise the alkaloids present, corresponding to a minimum content of 1.99 per cent. of the latter. (1 c.c. N/10 hydrochloric acid = 0.02482 gram of alkaloids, calculated as emetine.)

Resina Jalapæ.—Acid value not above 28.

Rhizoma Calami.—Calamus rhizome is required to yield at least 2.5 per cent. of essential oil.

Rhizoma Filicis.—Male fern rhizome is required to yield on extraction with ether 8 per cent. of extract, containing at least 25 per cent. of crude filicin.

Rhizoma Galangæ.—Galangal (the rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum*, Hance) is required to yield at least 0.5 per cent. of essential oil.

Rhizoma Rhei.—The botanical origin is now given as *Rheum palmatum*, Linné, var. *tanguticum* Maximowicz. Yields on micro-sublimation yellow sublimate, consisting partially of acicular crystals which dissolve with a red colour in a drop of solution of potassium hydroxide. On incineration, which should be carried out without the addition of sand, 1 gram of rhubarb should yield not more than 0.28 per cent. of ash. On heating this residue for a brief period with 5 c.c. of dilute hydrochloric acid (12.5 per cent.), diluting the mixture with water and filtering, washing the residue with water until the acid reaction disappears, followed by the incineration of this residue together with the filter, its weight should not exceed 0.005 gram.

Rhizoma Zedoariæ.—Zedoary rhizome (*Curcuma zedoaria*, Roscoe) is required to yield at least 0.8 per cent. of essential oil.

Rhizoma Zingiberis.—The dried rhizome, completely freed of cork, of *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe, cultivated in West India. Should yield at least 1.5 per cent. of essential oil.

Saccharum amylaceum [NEW].—Grape sugar (glucose). White, colourless crystals, or a white, odourless powder with a sweet taste; soluble in approximately 1.5 parts of water. A 10 per cent. aqueous solution of glucose, previously dried at 105°, to which 1 drop of solution of ammonia has been added, has an optical rotation, at 20°, of +52.5°.

Saccharum Lactis.—A 10 per cent. aqueous solution of milk sugar, prepared with the aid of heat, to which 1 drop of solution of ammonia has been added, has an optical rotation, at 20°, of +52.5°. On adding 1 c.c. of solution of sodium hydroxide (15 per cent.) and 1 drop of solution of copper sulphate (1+49) to an aqueous solution of milk sugar (1+9), a faintly blue, but not a violet, coloured solution should result (albumens).

Santoninum.—The following test for artemisin has been included: A solution of 1 gram of powdered santonin in 4 grams of chloroform is allowed to evaporate spontaneously; on replacing the evaporated chloroform the crystals which have separated should re-dissolve, yielding a limpid solution.

Sapo glycerinatus liquidus [NEW].—Liquid glycerin soap. Soft soap, 50; alcohol (90 per cent.), 9; glycerin, 40 grams; oil of lavender, 1 gram.

Secale cornutum.—Ergot is required to contain at least 0.05 per cent. of ergot alkaloids insoluble in water; with a calculated molecular weight of 600. *Assay.*—100 grams of ergot, in coarse powder, is mixed with 4 grams of calcined magnesina and 40 c.c. of water, 300 grams of ether is then added and the mixture is set aside for 3 hours, with frequent vigorous agitation. After the addition of 100 c.c. of water and 10 grams of tragacanth the mixture is shaken until the ergot collects in a mass, whereupon the ethereal solution is filtered through a pledget of cotton wool into a medicine bottle of 500 c.c. capacity. 1 gram of talc is added, and after shaking for 3 minutes, 20 c.c. of water; the whole is vigorously shaken, then set aside until complete separation has taken place, whereupon the ethereal solution is filtered through a folded filter of 15 cm. diameter. 180 grams of the filtrate (=60 grams of ergot) is transferred to a separator, 50 c.c. of a mixture of hydrochloric acid (25 per cent.) 1 part, and water 99 parts is added, and the whole vigorously shaken for 3 minutes. When complete separation has taken place, the acid liquid is run into a flask, and extraction is

repeated, using first 10 c.c. of water, and the second time 20 c.c. of the above dilution of hydrochloric acid. The flask containing the collected acid liquids is warmed for about 20 minutes to 50°, to remove the ether held in solution, then filtered, when cool, through a moistened folded filter into a beaker; the flask and filter are twice washed with 5 c.c. of water. Sufficient solution of sodium carbonate (1+9) is carefully added to the clear filtrate to turn litmus paper blue, without producing any increase in the resulting precipitate. The mixture is set aside in a cool place for 12 hours, to permit the precipitate to settle, whereupon it is filtered through a smooth, hardened filter of 9 cm. diameter and the precipitate washed with water, until the filtrate, after acidification with nitric acid, does not become more than opalescent on the addition of solution of silver nitrate. The moist precipitate is washed into a wide-mouthed flask by the use of about 30 c.c. of water; 3 c.c. of N/10 hydrochloric acid and 3 drops of solution of methyl orange are added, and the solution titrated with N/10 potassium hydroxide, of which not more than 2.5 c.c. should be required, showing that at least 0.5 c.c. of N/10 hydrochloric acid was required to neutralise the alkaloids present (1 c.c. of N/10 hydrochloric acid = 0.06 gram of alkaloids). 10 c.c. of the titrated liquid is transferred to a separator, and a few drops of solution of sodium carbonate (1+2) as well as 5 c.c. of acetic ether are added and the whole vigorously shaken. When complete separation has occurred, the aqueous liquid is run off. Add 1 c.c. of acetic acid (96 per cent.) and 1 drop of dilute solution of ferric chloride (1+99) to 1 c.c. of the acetic ether solution; on the careful addition of sulphuric acid a cornflower-blue zone should develop at the junction of the two liquids.

Semen Colchici.—Colchicum seeds are now required to contain at least 0.4 per cent. of colchicine, determined gravimetrically.

Semen Strophanthi.—The seeds, freed from the awns, of *Strophanthus gratus* (Wallich et Hooker), Franchet, are now official (instead of *S. kombe*), and are required to contain at least 4 per cent. of anhydrous g-strophanthin. *Assay.*—7 grams of strophanthus seeds, in coarse powder, is exhausted with 70 grams of absolute alcohol by heating for one hour in a tared flask of 150 c.c. capacity under a reflux condenser. When cool, sufficient absolute alcohol is added to restore the original weight, and the liquid is filtered through a covered folded filter of 10 cm. diameter. 51.5 grams of the filtrate (=5 grams of strophanthus seeds) is distilled in a tared flask until the residue weighs 1 to 2 grams; absolute alcohol is then added to bring the weight up to 5 grams, followed by the addition of 30 grams of petroleum benzene, and, if no precipitation occurs within 30 minutes, 2 or 3 drops of dilute alcohol is added, shaking vigorously. The flask is then set aside until the flocculent precipitate adheres firmly to the bottom; the alcohol-petroleum-benzene layer is carefully decanted, the flask twice gently rinsed with 5 grams of petroleum benzene, and set aside in an oblique position to allow the contents to dry spontaneously. Thereupon 10 c.c. of water is added to the precipitate; after heating the solution on a water bath, and while it is still warm, 5 to 6 drops of solution of lead subacetate is added, the mixture heated for a few minutes, and then filtered while warm through a smooth filter of 6 cm. diameter into a flask of 50 c.c. capacity. The flask and filter are washed four times with 5 grams of hot water. Hydrogen sulphide is thereupon passed through the warm filtrate until saturation occurs; the liquid is then heated for two hours on a water bath, whereupon it is filtered through a smooth filter of 6 cm. diameter into a porcelain capsule of 100 c.c. capacity; the flask and filter are twice washed with 5 grams of hot water. The filtrate is evaporated to about 5 grams on a water bath, this residual solution is transferred to a tared glass cylinder 2 cm. in height with a diameter of 4 cm.; the porcelain capsule is rinsed three times with 1 gram of hot water, whereupon the liquid is evaporated on a water bath to about 2 to 2.5 grams. The glass cylinder is set aside for about 24 hours, until the weight of the contents has decreased to about 1 gram; the supernatant liquid is carefully poured off from the crystals which have formed, the latter are gently washed three times with 0.5 c.c. of water, carefully pouring off the washings to avoid any loss of strophanthin crystals. After drying for 2 hours at 105°–110° the residue should weigh at least 0.2 gram, representing a minimum content in the seeds of 4 per cent. of anhydrous strophanthin.

Sirupus Ferri iodati.—The addition of citric acid (1 in 1,000 grams) to syrup of ferrous iodide is now prescribed.

Sirupus Kalii sulfoguaiacolicus [NEW].—Syrup of potassium sulphoguaiacolate: potassium sulphoguaiacolate, 6; syrup, 86; liquid extract of orange peel, 3; alcohol (90 per cent.), 5 grams.

Sirupus Thymi compositus [NEW].—Thyme Cough Syrup: Liquid extract of thyme, 150; solution of ammonia (10 per cent.), 3; potassium bromide, 6; sodium bromide, 6; ammonium bromide, 3; syrup, 832 grams.

Solutio Natrii chlorati physiologica.—Physiological saline solution now consists of a solution of 9 grams of sodium chloride in 991 grams of water (without the addition of sodium carbonate).

(To be continued.)

Festivities

Whist Drive at Newcastle

THE Newcastle and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a whist drive and dance in the Old Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on November 24, when 200 pharmacists, associates and friends attended. A company of eighty sat down to the whist drive, the remainder dancing until 9.30, when supper was served. Mrs. Whittle afterwards presented the prizes which had been given by several wholesale houses. Mr. H. S. Williamson proposed the vote of thanks to Mrs. Whittle and to the President (Mr. J. Whittle) for having arranged such an enjoyable evening.

Sheffield Chemists' Dance

THE annual dance and whist drive of the Sheffield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Imperial Chambers, Pinstone Street, Sheffield, on November 25. Mr. Matthew (chairman) and Mrs. Matthew received the guests, who numbered over two hundred. Several beautiful prizes had been provided for the whist drive, the winners being:—*Ladies*: Mrs. H. G. Williams, Mrs. Cooksee, Mrs. Hobson, Miss Ayre and Miss Williams. *Gentlemen*: Mr. Cottey, Mr. Hobson, and Mr. A. Knowles. Mr. Lester was master of ceremonies, and the arrangements were made by the secretary (Mr. J. H. McConnachie).

North London Whist Drive

THE opening social event of the season, in connection with the North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, took the form of a whist drive and dance at Beale's Restaurant, Holloway Road, N., on November 25, when a numerous company turned up. Fourteen hands were played at whist, prize-winners being Mrs. Pryce, Mrs. Honiatt, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Swanston, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Swanston. Refreshments were served, and the rest of the evening was given over to dancing. In the spot dance Mrs. Rawlins and Mr. Deas were the winners. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Walters, wife of the President of the North London Pharmaceutical Association.

Medway Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Medway Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and Retail Pharmacists' Union was held on November 17 at the Royal Star Hotel, Maidstone. Mr. A. Crick, Ph.C., in the chair. Mr. J. E. French proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary) responded. "The Medway Branches" was proposed by Mr. H. C. H. Oliver, the chairman replying. Mr. W. G. Wells proposed the toast of the visitors, to which Mr. F. W. F. Arnaud responded. "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. A. E. Farrow. The musical programme, provided by Miss Bonckley, chemist and druggist, Mr. F. Corfe, Ph.C., and others, was much appreciated, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Cardiff Chemists' Dinner

ABOUT 170 guests attended the twenty-second annual dinner of the Cardiff Pharmacists' Association at the Park Hotel on November 24. Mr. Thomas Lewis, Ph.C., head of the Welsh College of Pharmacy and President of the Association, was in the chair, and among those present were the Lord Mayor (Alderman William Grey), Sir Leonard Rowland, chemist and druggist, Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. W. B. Nelson, Mr. A. G. Taylor (member of the Society's Board of Examiners), Alderman A. J. Howell (Chairman of the Cardiff Technical College), Principal Charles Coles, and Mr. J. Owain Evans (Welsh Board of Health). Submitting the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," the President referred to the appointment to the assistant secretaryship of the Society of Mr. F. J. Dyer, an old colleague of his at the Cardiff Technical College. Continuing, he spoke of the importance of the Departmental Committee on Poisons now sitting, and in referring to the Bachelor of Pharmacy degree, said the average chemist and druggist could not become a bachelor of pharmacy, but the entry of those degree men into their

ranks in the future would improve the status of the profession generally. Sir Leonard Rowland, in responding, said there had been a great change taking place during the last forty years, with the result that the general level of the prosperity of pharmacists had been appreciably raised. Speaking of the work of the Pharmaceutical Society, he said that if it had not been for the Society, dispensing under the National Insurance Act would never have come to the chemists. The existence of the Welsh School of Pharmacy at Cardiff was a great advantage to young students. It was a mistake to make chemists' shops look as little like chemists' shops as possible. They ought to go back to the old custom of keeping the carboys, the traditional trade-signs of their craft, in their windows instead of relegating them to a back room upstairs. (Hear, hear.) Mr. S. W. Hague gave "The Visitors and Ladies," and responses were made by Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. W. B. Nelson, and Alderman A. J. Howell. Mr. Jabez A. Jones proposed "The City and Trade of Cardiff," and the Lord Mayor replied. Mr. A. G. Taylor (Bristol) submitted the toast of "Cardiff Pharmacists' Association," Mr. E. G. Edwards responding.

Staff Dinner at Manchester

THE forty-first annual dinner of James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., was held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, on November 26, and was attended by the directors and 150 members of the staff. Mr. J. H. Franklin occupied the chair. The dinner was followed by a well-arranged musical programme, which was much appreciated. An interesting feature of the evening's proceedings was afforded by presentations by Mrs. E. J. Woolley to two members of the staff for long service. Mr. A. W. Duncan, F.C.S., who has just retired after forty-six years, was presented with a "Reflex" camera subscribed for by the directors and staff, and Mr. W. Hibbert, who has completed fifty years' service, received a walnut clock from the company and a gold watch and chain from the directors and staff.

Reigate Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Reigate and Redhill Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Reigate and Redhill Pharmacists' Association was held at Laker's Hotel, Redhill, on November 24. Seventy guests were presided over by the chairman of the Reigate and Redhill Branch (Mr. A. B. Sparrow). Among other guests were the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. F. E. Bilson), the Mayor of Reigate (Alderman T. Malcolmson, J.P., C.C.), Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (member of the Society's Council), the President of the Croydon pharmacists (Mr. S. A. Noble). Mr. Fowler, in proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society," said some years before there had been every year elections which caused a certain amount of excitement among chemists, but now, apparently, the Benevolent Fund must be so full of money that there was no need for them. The President, in the course of his reply, said there was distinct work before the dispensing chemist other than dispensing poisons, and one of the things they ought to ask for in return for some they would probably lose was that dispensing should always be done by a qualified chemist. The principle was recognised in the National Health Insurance Acts, and it was obviously to the benefit of the community that it should hold. The speaker suggested also that such words as "pharmacy" and "drug store" should be protected so that the public should not be deceived, when they went into a shop, into thinking that the man inside was qualified when he was not. Mr. Neathercoat, in proposing "The Local Association and Society Branch," said he looked upon the branch as one of his children. As a matter of fact, it was one of his babies—one of the best he had. The branches of the Society, he continued, were an integral part of its organisation. Large and important duties had been handled and many most important things they had had to do during the past few years. He had heard it said that too great powers had been given the local branches. He did not believe that. He believed that the more power they handed out, the stronger the Association, the greater the power and responsibility given the outposts, the stronger the whole, and the greater the loyalty. The chairman briefly replied.

Proprietary Medicines in Norway

NORWEGIAN pharmacists, in common with those of most Continental countries, have been seriously perturbed by the growing tide of pharmaceutical specialities, largely of foreign origin, which threatens to reduce prescription work to the mechanical act of supplying some firm's original package. The increasing demand for proprietary preparations is also having an adverse effect on the returns from prescription work and counter sales, in particular the practice of many firms of issuing new remedies in a form ready for use—ampoules, tablets, cachets, mixtures—is resented, since it deprives the pharmacist of so many opportunities of compounding prescriptions *lege artis*, with a corresponding loss in income. The law of 1904 empowers the King, through the Minister of Justice, to prohibit the traffic in secret remedies ("arkana"), i.e., of undisclosed composition, and also of medicaments the price of which is disproportionate to that of the disclosed ingredients; preparations the sale of which is forbidden, may not be advertised to the public. In 1924 the Norwegian Association of Pharmacists considered that it was imperative that Norway should follow the example set by other countries, by the introduction of some definite control over the traffic in pharmaceutical specialities. To this end it appointed a committee to draft a set of regulations (*C. & D.*, 1924, II, p. 820), which were submitted to the Social Department, for consideration by the Medical Directorate, on January 26, 1925. This initiative, backed by a wide section of public opinion, compelled the Government to take action, and the recommendations of the Association's committee have been extensively adopted by the Medical Directorate in drawing up proposals for a Royal Resolution regulating the traffic in pharmaceutical specialities; in some points the proposals even go further than the committee's suggestions.

PROPOSED NEW REGULATIONS

However, the proposal that a central Government laboratory for the control of this class of preparations should be established has been dropped, chiefly on account of the expense involved, and also for the reason that the necessary analyses and tests can be adequately carried out in the laboratory attached to the Medical Board, in the pharmacological institute, and in the chemical laboratories of the University of Oslo. The following are the chief provisions of the proposed new regulations: Pharmaceutical specialities are defined as medicinal preparations intended for retail sale in pharmacies, put up in a special package for delivery direct to the consumer. No pharmaceutical speciality may be placed on the Norwegian market unless approved and registered by the Medical Board. Application for registration has to be made by the manufacturer, or in the case of foreign specialities by the importer. The application must contain the following statements: (1) Full disclosure, quantitative and qualitative, of the composition of the preparation; size of the various packages in which the preparation is issued; notes on the nature and composition of the preparation, if these are likely to assist in its analysis and evaluation, whereby any information disclosing manufacturing secrets will be treated as confidential. (2) Cost of production and wholesale price of the preparation. (3) Four copies of all printed matter and advertisements used to promote the sale of the preparation. (4) Two original packages. If the article is sold under a registered trade mark, this must be stated in the application for registration. Every pharmaceutical speciality must bear on the label its name, the formula, giving the amounts of each ingredient, name of the manufacturer, and registration number. Short directions for use may be enclosed in the packet in the form approved by the Medical Board, but the enclosure of advertisements dealing with other preparations is forbidden. Medicinal preparations the composition of which closely approximates that of compounds included in the Pharmacopoeia, or in recognised formularies, cannot as a rule be registered as specialities; a decision on this point rests with the Medical Board.

A substance of definite chemical composition issued in the form of divided doses in packages intended for sale to the consumer is exempt from registration, provided it consists of a single active ingredient. The same applies to serums, vaccines and other bacteriological products, so long as they are not mixed with other medicaments. The Medical Board is empowered to submit registered pharmaceutical specialities to a control examination at any time, the cost of which has to be borne by the applicant for registration. Any alteration in the composition of a registered speciality, or change in the retail price, must be approved by the Medical Board. The latter is empowered to prohibit the sale of any registered speciality the composition of which is found not to agree with that given at the time of registration, or if the applicant refuses to pay within one month of the publication of the result the cost of the periodical control examination. The following schedule of fees is outlined in article 15: Fee payable on submitting application for registration, 50 kr.; fee for examination and registration, 50 kr. (returnable if registration is refused); fee for periodical control analysis, 50 kr.; fee for sanctioning an alteration in the composition of a registered preparation, 50 kr. Article 16 provides that preparations already on the Norwegian market will be given a period of twelve months, from the date of enforcement of this order, in which to comply with the new regulations in regard to registration, etc.; if registration has not been effected at the end of this period the further sale of the preparation becomes illegal. As is the case in some other Continental countries, preparations made up by individual pharmacists and sold exclusively in their own businesses are to be exempted from the obligation to register. Before definitely promulgating any new regulations, the Social Department has decided that the foregoing proposals elaborated by the Medical Directorate, as well as the recommendations originally submitted by the Norwegian Association of Pharmacists, shall be discussed by a committee consisting of Professor Dr. E. Poulsen (chairman of the pharmacopoeia commission), MM. Fånes and Schei.

Inferior Balsam Tolu

By C. T. BENNETT, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C.

THE object of this note is to call attention to the fact that balsam tolu imported recently has been of inferior quality, and in some cases the percentage of balsamic acids has fallen below 15 per cent. The method for the determination of total cinnamic and benzoic acids given in the B.P. under balsam tolu is not satisfactory, and the minimum percentage required is too high. It has been found that by adopting the method described under styrax without previously extracting with carbon bisulphide nearly double the amount of total balsamic acid could be obtained, as follows:—2.5 gm. of the balsam tested as described under "Styrax Preparatus" should yield not less than 0.5 gm. of total balsamic acids calculated as cinnamic acid. This is equivalent to a minimum of 20 per cent. The following are some results of tests carried out in the laboratories of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., during the past four years. Total balsamic acids in commercial samples of balsam tolu imported:—

1923	1924	1925	1926
26.4	21.8	17.8	22.6
21.1	22.3	25.5	20.0
24.5	21.6	21.7	14.1
20.1	20.0	21.0	14.7
	23.2	21.1	8.2
	26.3	23.9	
	22.9		

ROSEWOOD OIL.—Reports from French Guiana state that the rosewood (bois de rose) oil industry is in a flourishing condition. Exports have risen from 44,676 kilos in 1913 to 86,424 kilos in 1924. However, since the sale of rosewood at 300 to 1,000 francs a ton is proving an extremely lucrative undertaking for the natives, fears are entertained that irreparable damage may be done to the oil industry by the extensive destruction of the trees.

Making Dispensing Pay

II. Time Savers

It has been asserted, and will be generally accepted, that the big cost in dispensing is the cost of time. Any real time saver is a profit maker. Dispensing cannot be done at any time the chemist may prefer; it must be done during the busy part of the day. The one exception is found in doing a "post" business. For repeat prescriptions where a postal trade is done the work can be relegated to the early morning before the ordinary rush begins. For a pharmacist who is opening a new establishment the greatest time saver of all is to have a well-designed and well-arranged dispensary. Plenty of light, air, space, utensils, and an adequate water supply are essentials. For the pharmacist in an old-established business, in premises ill adapted for present-day requirements, it will pay handsomely to take in a back room (if there is one) and make a modern and model dispensary. It will cut off the dispensing from the ordinary shop routine and allow the dispenser the opportunity for undistracted work. At different times the *C. & D.* has provided some admirable material and suggestions for the designing and arranging of the ideal dispensary. The following references are particularly helpful: I, 1901, p. 141; I, 1905, p. 137; I, 1913, p. 698; II, 1923, p. 351. The first-mentioned is an article covering fourteen pages describing the best dispensing departments then known; though many changes have taken place since then, this article gives a good idea of what is needed. The others all deal with different phases of the subject.

SUFFICIENT APPARATUS

Another very important point is to have plenty of tools with which to work. The pharmacy with two graduated measures, one mortar and pestle, one pill machine, no cachet machine nor suppository mould can hardly expect to be able to tackle dispensing. Yet many a *locum* who has been into all kinds of pharmacies can tell of shops with no more apparatus than the above. It is a big time saver to be well provided with tools, and to see that whoever is responsible for keeping them clean and ready for use does so. On the other hand, one can have too many gadgets and pieces of apparatus about, and thus impede progress, just as some firms do with over-organisation. Keeping one's accounts and books up to date and the prescription book indexed up each morning is a great time saver. If the principal cannot keep up with it himself in a small pharmacy, why not get a clerk to do it? A good girl clerk at a moderate salary can do the work and do it in business hours, leaving the principal free to organise the business. Surely his time is worth more than that of a girl just out of school. In the larger shops it is someone's work to deal with these matters, and it should be seen that everything of the kind is done promptly. To put the address as well as the name of the patient in the prescription book saves hours in the course of a week in any busy pharmacy. "The Art of Dispensing" contains many suggestions for saving time and ensuring that mistakes do not occur in the dispensing department. To be able to look up the excipient for a "tricky" pill, the way to dispense an awkward mixture or the meaning of a phrase in a foreign prescription in the one volume is a wonderful time saver. When dispensing actually commences, never, as a rule, have more than one thing in hand at once; more time is wasted by having half a dozen jobs in hand at the same time than most people realise.

Among the many short cuts in pharmacy, the following are worth special mention:—Use ice for suppositories. If you use solutions of chemicals, have them made ready for use and filtered so that the finished product will not need straining. Have only solutions that will keep, and enough to last two or three days. Experience has shown the following to be most useful: Mag. sulph., sodii sulph., sodii salicyl., pot. brom., sodii brom., ammon. brom., ammon. chlor., ammon carb. (this is found to keep better in solution than otherwise), acid. boric., chloral hydras (if much is used for sleeping draughts, as these are often wanted in a hurry). Keep

glycerin mixed with an equal volume of water; it is not so viscous as glycerin alone, and does not stick to the measure. A solution of ichthylol in water, 1 in 2, is a great time saver. Where chloral hydrate, camphor and menthol are often ordered in combination, it is wise to keep them ready mixed in equal parts. Concentrated mixtures for N.H.I. work are now a regular thing in pharmacies where that work is largely done. Experience has shown which can be treated in this way, and how much can be made at once. If many nasal sprays are ordered, keep menthol in paraffin, camphor in paraffin, and thymol in paraffin. Powder for calamine lotion can be kept made and sifted with advantage. For pill-making granular extracts are far easier to work than soft extracts. For cleaning greasy mortars, ointment slabs and such things a roll of crepe paper is an excellent thing. It saves time, trouble, and laundry bills.

ACCESSIBILITY

The last point about the dispensing department is that the drugs most often required should be near at hand; everything in the dispensary should be arranged to be easily accessible and, if possible, an index should be kept. The index serves a double purpose: first, it enables anyone to work in the dispensary without trouble; secondly, if a call comes for some rarely used preparation the index will show at once if it is in stock. Here are two suggestions for labels. Always put the number on the reverse side of the label, as well as on the front. If you use gummed labels it can be done with indelible pencil; if plain labels and paste it can be done in ink. The reason for putting the number on the back is that if the front of the label becomes smeared and illegible in the course of use, when the empty bottle is brought back for a repeat the number cannot be traced. By this method the number is permanently recorded. The other suggestion is with regard to prescriptions containing "dangerous" drugs which cannot be repeated. Put in front of the number two or three extra figures, such as 999. Supposing the number in the ordinary way was S. 2,146, it would then be S. 9,992,146. Then if you received an order by telephone or over the counter for a repeat for any prescription, the first three figures in the number being 999, you would know at once that the order could not be accepted. It would save time, trouble, and perhaps annoyance if you could deal with the matter at once, and not wait until you began to dispense the prescription before you found out the difficulty. To have to write, telephone or send a messenger round to the customer with an explanation then would at the best be unsatisfactory. Above all, do not forget that the best of materials, the best of workmanship, coupled with accuracy, reliability and promptness are the essentials for a good dispensing service.

Business Changes

MR. T. C. NEVILLE BOOTH, chemist and druggist, will shortly open a pharmacy at 73 The Quadrant, High Street, Southgate, London, N.14.

MR. C. E. MARRIOTT, chemist and druggist, 203 Kirkstall Lane, Headingley, Leeds, has acquired the business of Mr. H. Troughton, chemist and druggist, 31 Market Street, Lancaster, who has retired.

THE business of Prichard & Constance, Ltd., manufacturers of "Amami" toilet preparations, has, we understand, been acquired by a financial syndicate operating other well-known businesses associated with the trade. The "Amami" concern was originated by Mr. R. H. Brittain, chemist and druggist, in partnership with Mr. T. W. Theakston, pharmaceutical chemist, and was carried on first of all in Holloway Road, London, then at Chenies Street, W.C.1, and latterly at 11 Broad Street, W.C.2. During recent years it has been under the sole control of Mr. Brittain, and the phenomenal success of the "Amami" shampoos in particular is well known to everyone. Mr. Brittain has definitely retired from the management, but the same staff will carry on at Broad Street as hitherto.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the
National Health Insurance Acts
ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Bournemouth.—During the year eight pharmacies have been added to the list, and three removed on account of transfer of business. The prescriptions issued during the year amounted to 111,689, whilst in 1921 the number was 72,583, an increase in four years of 39,106.

Devon.—A meeting of the Devon Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Exeter on November 17, Mr. S. S. Brown in the chair. Mr. W. J. Shepperd was appointed to represent the committee on an area committee called to watch the revision of the South Western Formulary.

London.—The annual meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on November 25, when Mr. David Davis, D.L., J.P. (vice-chairman) was elected chairman for the ensuing year. The chairman briefly reviewed the work of the Committee. At the end of 1913 there were 1,462 practitioners and 793 chemists in agreement with the Committee. These figures, except for a few years during the war, have been progressive, and on October 31 there were 1,926 practitioners and 880 chemists on the panels, and drugs and appliances were supplied by 1,214 shops. On the Committee's Register on July 1 were 1,860,786 names, approximately one-seventh of the total insured population of the country. The Committee's share of the Central Practitioners' Fund for 1925, the latest period for which figures are available, was £759,477. These figures represent the amount available to practitioners for medical attendance and treatment of insured persons during that year. During 1925, 7,408,518 prescriptions were issued, the cost of the drugs supplied and the dispensing fees amounting to £251,894. It had been suggested that too much money was spent on drugs. His reply to this was that, speaking generally, an insured person would not consult his doctor unless he thought it was necessary for him to do so. The average person had faith in the bottle of medicine, and whether it was necessary or not, some doctors held, and he was inclined to agree, its psychological effect on the insured person was to make him feel better. This might, perhaps, be more imaginary than real, but in his (the chairman's) opinion it was sometimes effective. Again, various causes had perhaps contributed to the increased amount spent on drugs, including the coal strike and other industrial disputes. The number of prescriptions issued during the four months, May to August 1925, was 2,039,927, whereas during the same four months of 1926 it was 2,241,293, an increase of over 200,000 prescriptions. The cost of the prescriptions during the former four months was £68,903, and during the latter four months £77,029, an increase of £8,126. Dealing with the work of the Medical Service Subcommittee, he said that during the last eleven months there had been 53 inquiries into the conduct of practitioners, against 80 in the year 1925. With regard to the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, it had been necessary to hold inquiries into 51 cases of chemists who had incorrectly dispensed Insurance prescriptions. This was a considerable increase over former years, and was owing to the new scheme for testing drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons, which came into operation on January 1. It was of interest to note that a large number of the cases of incorrect dispensing was due to the fact that too much, and not too little, of the prescribed ingredients were put into the medicine bottle, which showed, he thought, that the inaccuracies were due to want of care, and not to fraudulent intent. The Finance Subcommittee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £28,566 4s. Of this amount the sum of £18,636 14s. 4d. was to chemists for the medical year, 1926. The accounts were passed. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee submitted figures relating to prescriptions issued during August (*C. & D.*, November 20, p. 763). The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported that since January 1 the Committee's scheme for testing drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons

had been in operation, and 280 samples of medicine and appliances had been taken from chemists, etc. All these samples were submitted to the Committee's analysts. Forty-six reports of the analysts were referred to the Subcommittee for further action. These, together with questions raised by insured persons, making a total of 51, were heard by the Subcommittee during the year. In 26 cases it was decided to recommend that the chemist concerned should be cautioned, and in three cases it was decided to recommend a censure. In one case the recommendation was that the chemist should be severely cautioned, and that the case should be brought to the notice of the Minister of Health, while in six others a censure was recommended, and also that the attention of the Minister should be called to the matters. In 12 cases the Subcommittee were of opinion that the explanations submitted by the chemists concerned were satisfactory, and no further action was called for, while in three cases the complaint was not substantiated.

Shrewsbury.—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee, held recently, it was reported that certain practitioners had been issuing prescriptions to insured persons on their own dispensary lists and in respect of which the Committee had already paid the doctors. The Clerk said that while the sums concerned were small, a principle was involved. The Committee passed a resolution that the practitioners be asked to refund the amount.

Suffolk (E.).—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on November 16 at Ipswich, it was reported that the number of insured persons entitled to medical benefit in the Committee's area on October 1 was 72,379, an increase over the previous year's figure of 1,387. The number of pharmacies in agreement with the Committee had increased from 60 to 62. Whereas 76,362 prescriptions in 1921 cost £3,001 14s. 3d., an average of 9.43d. per prescription, there were 108,308 prescriptions in 1925, costing £4,008 19s. 5d. The average cost per prescription had fallen to 8.89d. There had therefore been a remarkable increase in the expenditure on drugs in the area during the past five years, which increase had been general throughout the country.

Surrey.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee held on November 24, the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on eight tests recently carried out. In one case a prescription was found to be deficient in bicarbonate of soda. The chemist informed the committee that the bicarbonate of soda was prepared as a solution, distilled water being used. He contended that, owing to the tap water in use in the district, a precipitation of calcium carbonate had been produced, and that this accounted for some of the deficiency of the soda. While the committee agreed that some precipitation might have taken place, they were of opinion that the deficiency could not be wholly accounted for in that way. They considered the medicine was carelessly dispensed, and the Minister of Health will be informed. In other cases inaccuracies in prescriptions were accounted for by the difficulty to shake a full bottle containing a stock mixture; owing to the stock mixture itself being inaccurately prepared; and in another case by the inaccuracy of the scales used. In some cases the committee decided to report the chemist to the Minister of Health for careless dispensing, and in other cases a caution was given. Mr. Frank E. Lemon, the subcommittee chairman, reported that the pharmacist member and himself had considered 23 cases, and had decided to refer three cases to the subcommittee. Between October 1, 1925, and September 30, 1926, 90 tests (74 medicines and 16 appliances) had been taken; that 26 cases had been referred to the subcommittee, and that 23 of such cases had now been considered.

JAMAICA PIMENTO.—No less than 41,868 more cwt. of pimento was exported from Jamaica in 1925 than during the previous year, and the value of shipments rose from £121,651 to £234,479.

GERMAN SODIUM SULPHIDE CONVENTION.—Reports are current in Germany to the effect that the manufacturers of sodium sulphide have formed a convention to maintain prices, and it is stated that the basic export price has been fixed at £8 5s. f.o.b. per ton.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 10, 1926.)

- "CULOROSENE"; for all goods (2). By The United Alkali Co., Ltd., Water Street, Pier Head, Liverpool. 470,121. (Associated.)
- "COHESAN"; for chemicals (1). "DIAMMONPHOS"; for fertilisers (2). By I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Mainzer Landstrasse 28, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 473,055; 471,942.
- Circular device including letters "ERKA" (Letters "ERKA" disclaimed); for chemicals (1 and 2) and for medicinal chemicals (3). By Rhenania-Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken Aktiengesellschaft, Reichstagsufer 10, Berlin, N.W.7. 467,652/653/654. (Associated.)
- "CREAM OF MAGNESIA," name of applicants and device of beetle over word "DUBLIN" ("Cream of Magnesia" disclaimed); for fluid magnesia (3). By Sir James Murray & Son, Ltd., Temple Street, Dublin. 456,148. (Associated.)
- "AKBAR"; for medicines (3). By Delia S. Daroux, 20 Cabul Road, Battersea, S.W.11. 467,677.
- "RED DIAMOND BRAND" over device of diamond shape with letters "B B & Co."; for medicines (3). By Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co., Ltd., High Street South, East Ham, E.6. 469,434. (Associated.)
- "HORMONOXOID"; for a pluriglandular gland preparation (3). By Oxo, Ltd., Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. 471,824.
- "KOVIM"; for all goods (3). By J. Ratcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Stockport. 472,249.
- "SAGRALAX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., 93 Lewes Road, Brighton. 473,656.
- Circular device; for tablets for rheumatism, etc. (3). By G. F. Schmidt, Aktiengesellschaft, alte Beckenhofstrasse 64, Zurich 6, Switzerland. 473,681.
- "NEBASMA"; for all goods (3). By D. M. Rees, 62 South Audley Street, London, W.1. 473,759.
- "REGAID"; for scientific instruments, etc. (3). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 473,720. (Associated.)
- "FLIT"; for surgical sprayers, etc. (11). By Standard Oil Co., Constable Hook, Bayonne, U.S.A. 472,270. (Associated.)
- "JOSEPHINE"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By The Josephine Co., 4 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. 473,649.
- "SONOFORTE"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By Fortiphone, Ltd., 308 Regent Street, London, W.1. 473,708. (Associated.)
- "AUROPHAN" with device of cat holding flask in tail and pouring contents into cup; for vacuum vessels (15). By Deutsche Gasglühlicht-Auer-Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Ehrenbergstrasse 11-14, Berlin, O.17. 473,582/583. (Associated.)
- "VI-RAY"; for food substances (42). By H. J. W. Wildbore, Tyne Widd, Oakwood Road, Horley, Surrey. 472,256.
- "RAY-SOAP" on device, including half egg ("Ray" and letters "R," "A" and "Y" disclaimed); for soap prepared with egg (48). By Compagnie Ray Mit Beschränkter Haftung, 12 Friedrich-Strasse, Berlin. 472,082.
- "PAMELA"; for soap (48). "MIS-CILLA"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By Danish Soap Industry, Ltd., 49A Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 472,953/902. (Associated.)
- "TORRENT"; for dentifrices (48). By Toro Tablet Co., Ltd., Watery Lane, Birmingham. 473,071. (Associated.)
- "DUXO"; for preparations for preventing condensation on glass (50). By F. J. Dodd & Co., 25 Banastre Street, Liverpool. 473,734.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 17, 1926.)

- "SOLBROL" and "CELLAPPRET"; for chemicals (1). By I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Mainzer Landstrasse 28, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 473,056/809.
- "CIROMINE"; for a chemical to prevent freezing in motor radiators (1). By The Pyrene Co., Ltd., 9 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. 474,037.
- "NEOSANTO BRAND"; for chemicals (2) and for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 473,257/258. (Associated.)
- "SYNOT" in script characters; for medicated bath salts (3). By Scott & Co., 49 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. 471,484.

- "SYBL," "WILLIAMS' SYRUP," facsimile signature, "Chas. A. Williams" and directions on oblong label ("Chas. A. Williams" and "Williams" disclaimed); for a children's teething syrup (3). By E. J. Roberts, Ltd., 3 King Street, Plymouth. 471,897.
- "TRIMTHAL"; for all goods (3). By D. G. Mackenzie, 148 Parliamentary Road, Glasgow. 473,074.
- "AMOUR EN CAGE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Cadolle Frères, 14 Rue Cambon, Paris. 472,800.
- "DUTEC"; for toilet brushes (50). By J. Dupon & Cie, 18 Fore Street, London, E.C.2. 472,832.
- (From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 24, 1926.)
- "ERIOPLYNON"; for chemicals (1). By J. R. Geigy, Société Anonyme, 51 Riehenring, Basle, Switzerland. 473,707. (Associated.)
- "INVICTA"; for chemicals (1). By T. Hill-Jones, Ltd., Invicta Works, Bow Common Lane, London, E.3. 473,725.
- "FILINOL"; for a liver fluke remedy (2). By Chemische Werke Carl Buchner & Sohn, Aktiengesellschaft, Augustenstrasse 15, Munich, Germany. 473,727.
- "RANKIN'S OINTMENT"; for a head vermin ointment (3). By Rankin & Co., 62 East George Street, Kilmarnock. 469,447. (Associated.)
- "LUNICOT"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2. 469,661.
- "TOTOQUIN"; for malaria medicines, etc. (3). By T. Morson & Son, Ltd., 47 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. 472,484.
- "OMO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. Nathan & Co., Ltd., 16 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3. 473,474. (Associated.)
- "ADOVERN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., 7 and 8 Idol Lane, London, E.C.3. 474,254.
- "TRIXYL"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By C. C. Mumby, "Udimore Cot," Otterbourne, Winchester. 473,874.
- "DURIT" in script characters; for glassware (15). By J. J. Amis & Co., Bassishaw House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 472,554.
- "VITAVIM"; for food substances (42). By The Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd., 59 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 471,951. (Associated.)
- "TORCH BRAND" under device of seal bearing torch and letter "A" (seal and letter "A" disclaimed); for extract of malt, etc. (42), and for tooth brushes (50). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, London, E.C.3. 472,658 (Associated); 474,046.
- "YEAST-VIMAL"; for a yeast preparation (42). By Irving's Yeast-Vite, Ltd., 13 Queen Street, London, E.C.4. 474,038.
- "J & B" with name and address of applicants on oblong device (initials disclaimed); for mineral waters, etc. (44). By Jewsbury & Brown, Ltd., 7 Ardwick Green North, Ardwick, Manchester. 473,587. (Associated.)
- "MADAME X"; for bath salts (48). By The Thompson-Barlow Co., Ltd., 3 Lower John Street, London, W.1. 472,118.
- Triangular shaped design, including figure 4 ("4" disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By Ida B. Hardy, 2H Montague Mansions, London, W.1. 473,670.
- (From "The Trade-marks Journal," December 1, 1926.)
- "KENBAR"; for chemicals (1). By John Barker & Co., Ltd., 83 Kensington High Street, London, W.8. 472,600. (Associated.)
- "POCKET SUNSHINE"; for photographic chemicals (1). By W. Boehm, Potsdamerstrasse 104, Berlin, W.35. 474,036.
- "EIFFEL TOWER" and letters "L.P." with picture of Eiffel Tower on circle ("L.P." disclaimed); for chemicals (1). By L. Le Personne & Co., 99 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. 474,198.
- "ALOXIT"; for chemicals (1). By R. E. Martin, 1B Stationplein, Rotterdam. 474,228.
- "SYNTHOS"; for disinfectants, etc. (2). By Murphy & Son, Ltd., The Cedars, Sheen Lane, Mortlake, S.W.14. 473,283. (Associated.)
- "SYMDA"; for phosphate fertilisers (2). By Phosphates de Saint-Symphorien, Société Anonyme, 67 Rue Chaussée, Sain Symphorien, Belgium. 474,071.
- "ZONAS CORN LEAF," with picture of seated girl; for corn remedies (3). By Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., 106 Golden Lane, London, E.C.1. 469,333.
- "SOLRAY"; for lozenges (3). By Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60 Artillery Lane, London, E.1. 472,070. (Associated.)
- "CASOSIL"; for chemicals (3). By J. A. Von Wulffing, 231 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, W. 473,966.
- "GLYSCARA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh. 474,131.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, December 2.

ALTHOUGH the coal trouble is now virtually settled, it has come too late to influence business for the remainder of this year, buyers being reluctant to take anything into stock. It is freely anticipated, however, that early in the new year there will be a decided improvement. Crude drugs show few changes; ergot to arrive has a firmer tendency. Lima sarsaparilla was sold at rather easier prices after the auction last week; so-called Maltese orange peel is dearer. French celery and caraway seeds are higher, and fenugreek is firmer. Castorum was much lower at the annual auction of the Hudson's Bay Co. In the pharmaceutical chemicals group, business is fairly good in a limited way. Benzoic acid and sodium benzoate are firmer, and salicylates maintain their recent improvement. Milk sugar is dearer, while barbitone is easier. Industrial chemicals show a slightly improved inquiry for many items. Acetone is steadier. Potash caustic has advanced considerably. British zinc oxides are dearer. Business has been somewhat quieter among coal-tar products, but supplies are still short, and likely to be for several weeks. Carbolic acid crystals, in particular, continue firm and in brisk inquiry. Among so-called vegetable oils business is slow and values of most items are at a low level. Castor is firm and dearer for spot and near positions. Palm oils are cheaper, while rape and cotton oils are steadier; linseed is easier.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cananga oil	Benzoic acid	Barbitone	Cassia oil
Capsicum	Copaiba oil	Linseed oil	Castorum
Caraway seed	Ergot (c.i.f.)	Naphthas	Palm oils
(Dutch)	Fenugreek seed	solvent	Peppermint oil
Castor oil	Patchouli oil	Orange oil	(Amer.)
Cedarwood oil	Rosemary oil	(W.I.)	Pyridine
Celery seed	Sodium	Petitgrain oil	Resin
(Fr.)	benzoate	Potash	Shellac
Milk sugar		chlorate	Spearmint oil
Orange peel		Wormseed oil	Wood oil
Palmarosa oil	Steadier		
Potash caustic			
Turpentine			
Zinc oxides	Cotton oil		
	Rape oil		

Cablegram

NEW YORK, December 1.—Business is quiet. Menthol has advanced 15c. per lb. to \$4.50, and stramonium leaves are higher at 14c. per lb. Natural peppermint oil in tins has declined to \$5.30 per lb. Oil of gaultheria is cheaper at \$3.55 per lb., and belladonna root has declined to 16½c. per lb., and belladonna leaves to 19c. Serpentina root is cheaper at 77c. per lb. Mercury is lower at \$99.00 per flask, and formaldehyde is cheaper at 11c. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ANTIMONY was firm but not very active, and English refined remained at £74 10s. to £75. In Chinese regulus spot lots are still offering at about £57, and c.i.f. terms for shipment stand at around £55, orders being subject to the insertion of a clause protecting the sellers against shipping difficulties, incidental to the more serious disturbances in China. There is no reliable quotation for Chinese crude.

BALSAM PERU of direct import is quoted at 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f., according to seller.

BALSAM TOLU meets with a small demand at from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for fair hard.

BELLADONNA ROOT is extremely short on the spot, and for Continental origin 60s. is wanted for new crop testing 0.45.

CADMIUM.—Current business has been maintained on a fairly large scale, and the liberal arrivals from Australia appear to be readily absorbed on the basis of 1s. 10d. per lb. for fair-sized lots.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Japanese slabs are quiet at 2s. 9½d. per lb. on the spot, and for November-December shipment 2s. 8½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch of the new crop for prompt shipment is dearer at 43s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CASCARILLA.—Whole quill is quoted at from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., being scarce.

CASTORUM.—The annual sale of the Hudson's Bay Co. was held on December 1, when 1,830 lb. was offered, against 1,488 lb. in 1925, and 2,230 lb. in 1924. The quality on the whole was not quite up to the usual standard, as practically all the parcels were noticeably damp and inclined to be more reddish than in former years. About one-third of the offerings were sold "under the hammer," but we learn that after the sale practically the whole of the catalogue was cleared at the prices ruling in the sale. The demand from the home trade was negligible, whilst the principal buying was for account of Germany and France. Prices were distinctly cheaper all round, but holders were firm at the lower level, several near bids for quantities being refused. Firsts were fairly steady, the top price being 55s. per lb., against an average price of 62s. 6d. last year: seconds declined about 20s., thirds by 15s., and pickings by 20s. per lb. As the stocks in London carried over from last year were bought at much higher prices it is fully expected that values will be well maintained, as no further supplies are expected for another year. Below will be found particulars of the quantity offered and prices realised in comparison with 1925:—

	Quality.	Offered.	Price, 1925.	Price 1926.
		lb.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
YF ..	Firsts	47	44 0—68 6	55 0 —
	Seconds	117	36 0—69 0	40 0 —
	Thirds	294	33 6—65 0	30 0—33 0
	Pickings	130	30 6—62 0	24 0 —
	Cuttings and Waste	288	5 0—34 0	— —
MR ..	Firsts	—	53 0	s. d.
	Seconds	25	47 0	40 0
	Thirds	60	40 6	30 0
	Pickings	45	40 0	24 0
NW	Firsts	44	73 0	s. d.
	Seconds	93	64 0	40 0
	Thirds	200	59 0	30 0
	Pickings	78	52 0	24 0
Canada	Firsts	29	s. d. s. d.	s. d.
	Seconds	36	£0 0—63 0	—
	Thirds	86	54 6	30 0
	Pickings	32	50 6	25 0
EB ..	Seconds	30	s. d.	s. d.
	Thirds	99	36 0	39 0
	Pickings	54	40 6	30 0
LS ..	Thirds	37	s. d.	s. d.
			47 6	—

Of the Oregon, 668 lb. was catalogued, the quality of which was about equal to that of last year, but all the lots were withdrawn. Subsequently several parcels were sold privately.

CELERY SEED.—For new crop French the price has now advanced to 50s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL is in fair demand. Genuine Taraktagenos Kurzii is 2s. 10d., and Hydnocarpus is 2s. per lb. spot.

CHILLIES have advanced, current spot quotations being 60s. per cwt. for fair Zanzibar, and 65s. per cwt. for Mombasa; Japanese is 110s.

CLOVES are quiet, Zanzibar offering on the spot at 9½d. to 10d. per lb., and sales have been made at 8½d. per lb. c.i.f. for October-December shipment. January-March shipment has sellers at 8½d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended November 27 were 200, and the deliveries 359, leaving a stock of 8,022 bales, against 9,856 bales in 1925 and 16,274 bales in 1924. Up to November 27 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 10,575 against 15,291 in 1925, while the deliveries amount to 16,753, against 20,539 last year.

COD LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 23 that the market is quiet, and the price is declining. This, however, is equalised through the improvement of the Norwegian krone compared with sterling. The quotation for non-freezing steam refined quality is 126s. to 127s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed waterwhite glucose (corn syrup) is unchanged at 22s. 9d. per cwt. for prompt delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for prompt delivery, is 16s. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 15s. 6d. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 22s. 3d. on the spot, and American for prompt delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin

is 22s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. for superior. American canary for prompt delivery is 19s. 3d. and white 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch *farina* is 17s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot, and 17s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. for shipment.

DAMIANA LEAVES are firm at 1s. per lb. on the spot.

DEER TONGUE LEAVES are firmer at 10d. per lb. c.i.f. More interest has been shown from the Continent.

ERCOT shows a decidedly firmer tendency to arrive, the closing prices for Russian being from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot prices are unchanged, Russian offering at 5s. 6d., and Spanish at 6s. per lb. Demand is quiet.

FUSEL OIL is rather cheaper at from £68 per ton for 90 per cent. in drums to come forward.

HONEY.—Prior to the auction and since a fair quantity of whitish or palish cream set Jamaica has changed hands at between 45s. to 55s. per cwt.; yellow set Jamaica is 40s. to 42s. 6d. Hayti is freely offered at from 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. for palish yellow set. At auction last week eleven casks Mexican sold without reserve at 31s. 6d. per cwt. for dark amber sugary set.

IPECACUANHA.—Further sales of Matto Grosso have been made at 14s. 6d. per lb.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—New crop Italian just arrived are offered at 31s. per cwt. on the spot.

LEMON JUICE.—A large output of lemon juice is anticipated in Sicily during December and January, and contracts for the new season's juice for January-June shipment can be made at about 2s. to 2s. 3d. per gallon as to quantity.

MAGNESIUM is steady with a moderate demand. Home makers are asking 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb., and quotations for powder range from 5s. to about 6s. per lb., according to quantity and quality.

MENTHOL remains quiet. There is, however, a fair amount of business to be placed with buyers at slightly below current prices. The spot value of Kobayashi-Suzuki is 17s. per lb. October-December shipment is 16s. c.i.f., and January-March shipment 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The tendency has been upwards, and business has been done at about £17 15s. per bottle; so far as can be gathered there is not a great deal to be had at below that figure on the spot, less the usual discount. Retail lots have been quoted up to £18. It is reported that Italy is well sold up into the earlier part of next year, and the Spanish mines have apparently not much to spare. The outlook, therefore, is not in favour of a reaction in spite of the very high prices now current. Spanish production for November has been estimated at about 4,000 bottles. The demand is still chiefly hand-to-mouth, but consumers are rather ill provided.

MYRRH.—A lot of eight packages dark siftings sold with competition at auction last week at from 53s. to 55s. per cwt. [Corrected.]

ORANGE PEEL.—Sales of good bright so-called Maltese machine-cut, ex last week's auction, have been made at 2s. 3d. per lb., being dearer.

PIMENTO is quiet at 8½d. per lb. on the spot, and for November-December shipment 58s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

RUBBER is distinctly lower, and is fully ½d. per lb. easier on the week. The liquidation which started last week was again continued this week, and at one time spot dropped to as low as 1s. 6d. Since there has been a partial recovery, due mainly to a certain amount of buying for American interests. With the recent fall it is reported that a considerable "bear" account has been created, which, if correct, should keep prices fairly steady over the next few weeks. Stocks last week, for the first time over a very long period, were reduced by 694 tons, and the London stock now stands at 43,859 tons. We understand that there will be a further reduction next week. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 1s. 6½d.; January-March, 1s. 7½d.; April-June, 1s. 7½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—First arrivals of new crop Valencia are expected next week, and offers of superior quality will be made at the lower price of 80s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Since the auction the offerings of Lima-Jamaica were cleared at 1s. 3d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The market shows no change, with business very slow and prices as follows:—CANARY SEED.—Mazagan shows no demand, with sellers at 17s. 6d. spot, and 16s. 6d. c.i.f. for forward shipment. Saffi is 16s. 9d. spot, and good bold Spanish 30s., and small 24s. CUMIN SEED.—Maltese is 30s. to 35s. spot, and new crop is quoted at 33s. per cwt. c.i.f.; Morocco, 29s. spot. CORIANDER SEED is 20s. 6d. spot and 20s. c.i.f. FENUGREEK SEED is firmer at 15s. spot, and 14s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. DILL SEED is 21s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. HEMPSEED.—Manchurian is 15s. LINSEED.—Mazagan is 19s. spot. MUSTARD SEED.—English of new crop is 31s. per cwt.

SENEGA continues steady on the spot at 3s. per lb., and this price is also quoted to arrive.

SHELLAC.—The spot market for usual standard TN orange quality is steady at 205s. to 210s. per cwt., fine orange is

230s. to 290s., and AC cakey 200s. To arrive, TN for November-December shipment has been sold at 200s., December-January at 195s. to 210s. to 202s. 6d. c.i.f. Futures have fluctuated, the sales including December at 195s. to 210s. to 202s. 6d., and March at 202s. 6d. to 210s. to 204s. Calcutta closes at rs. 95 spot, compared with rs. 96 a week ago.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK is scarce on the spot, with selected in bundles nominally 1s. 4d. per lb. For grinding qualities the higher price of 8d. per lb. is asked, c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT on the spot is quoted at from 55s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt. for Belgian.

VANILLA.—There has been more inquiry recently at the present cheaper levels, from 6 to 7 in. Bourbon firsts offering at 13s. to 14s. per lb. Seychelles are scarce at 10s. to 12s. 6d. as to length. Tahiti "white label" are quoted at from 11s. 6d. to 12s.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Japanese is firm at 87s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for forward shipment 82s. 6d. is quoted.

Essential Oils

THERE is a fair number of price changes to record, but the general demand continues moderate. Higher prices are quoted for Java cananga, American cedarwood and Californian orange oil. Copaiba, Penang patchouli and rosemary are firmer. Lower quotations are made for cassia oil, West Indian sweet orange, Paraguayan petitgrain and American wormseed. Further decline is noted in American peppermint and spearmint oils.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is unchanged at 3s. 4½d. per lb. on the spot, or possibly less in some directions. For shipment, about 2s. 5d. c.i.f. is quoted. While sellers expect that high prices are probable, in view of the disturbed conditions in China, there appears to be little disposition on the part of buyers to come forward.

BAY.—West Indian has been selling on the spot, current quotations being 7s. for 40 to 45 per cent. phenols, 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb. for 50 per cent., and 8s. 6d. for 55 per cent.

CANANGA.—Spot sales of Java oil have been made at 21s. per lb., and 22s. is wanted.

CASSIA.—Sales have been made at the lower rate of 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for 80 to 85 c.a., but the general quotation is higher at 6s., and even more in some directions. On the spot quotations are nominal at 7s. 9d.

CEDARWOOD.—American has advanced on the spot, drums being quoted at 1s. 3d. per lb., and cases 1s. 4½d.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon has been inquired for and small sales made. On the spot, 1s. 6d. is quoted, and for shipment 1½ 5d. c.i.f. to arrive, values being steadier. Java oil is quoted and unchanged at 2s. 3d. spot and 2s. 1d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distilled is quoted on the spot at 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

COPAIBA is firmer on the spot at from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS has been in fair demand at steady rates. On the spot, for 70 to 75 cineol, 1s. 9d. per lb. is quoted, and over 80 per cent. 1s. 10d.

LEMON.—The firmer quotations for new crop oil noted last week have been maintained. Sales of good brands have been made at 7s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f., the general range of values being about 7s. to 7s. 6d. c.i.f. Prompt shipment quotations at 7s. 10d. c.i.f. are neglected. Only a small spot business is passing, from 8s. to 8s. 6d. being asked, according to brands.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin on the spot is steady at 3s. 7d. per lb. and 3s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is cheaper for new crop c.i.f. to arrive, and on the spot at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. West Indian sweet is cheaper in some directions at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. Californian sweet is dearer at 7s. 5d. in cases and 7s. 2d. in drums.

PALMAROSA is firmer to come forward at 8s. per lb. c.i.f. Sales have been made at 8s. 6d. for original pots.

PATCHOULI.—Spot supplies of usual quality Penang are now in small compass and holders report small sales at 42s. 6d., 45s. and 46s. per lb. Cables from Singapore indicate that stocks are exhausted, and nothing is available before January-February shipment.

PENNYROYAL has been in demand, and spot quotations for Spanish are made at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised has shown wide fluctuations during the week, and the market is difficult and irregular. After 8s. 4½d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. had been quoted, sales were made down to 8s. per lb., values again improving rapidly, and on Wednesday 8s. 6d. was asked, closing 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. There were buyers at 8s. c.i.f. October-December shipment, but sellers held for 8s. 4½d. to 8s. 6d. c.i.f. January-March was offered early in the week at 7s. 3d. c.i.f., the price advancing on Wednesday to 7s. 9d. c.i.f., with buyers at the price, sellers holding off. American natural tin oil has declined, the general range of quotations being from 20s. to 21s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. Spot

sellers quote from 23s. to 24s. per lb. Double-distilled oil is 25s. spot and 24s. c.i.f. H.G.H. is quoted at 34s. London, terms.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is quiet and easier at from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

ROSEMARY is rather firmer, fine quality Spanish being, quoted at 2s. 2d. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—East Indian B.P. oil is unchanged at 24s. to 25s. per lb. Fair arrivals this week are reported below. West Indian (*ol. amyris*) is quoted at about 5s.

A cablegram received states that at the recent Mysore sandalwood auctions the wood realised an increase of 150 rupees per ton over the price last year. As the average yield of oil ranges from 4 to 5 per cent. the advance is the equivalent of 22s. for 10 lb. of oil. We understand that the official consignees have so far no instructions to advance the price of oil on the spot, but in view of this report an increase early in the New Year is considered not improbable.

SPEARMINT.—American is cheaper ex warehouse at 19s. 6d. per lb. in original cases; 20s. in tins.

SPIKE.—Spanish oil of good quality is quoted on the spot at 4s. per lb.

THYME.—Spanish red on the spot is steady at 3s. 9d. per lb. for usual commercial, 28-30 per cent. phenols.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—American is cheaper on the spot at from 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per lb. For shipment from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period November 25 to December 1 (inclusive):—Cassia (Ch.), 35 cs.; cedarwood (Ger.) 1 dm., (U.S.) 1 cs.; celery (Fr.), 6 cs.; citronella (Guat.) 6 dm., (Br. Ind.) 4 dm., (Cey.) 6 dm.; copaiba (U.S.), 12 cs.; geranium (Kenya), 3 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 11 cs.; lemon (It.) 85 cs., (U.S.) 13 dm.; neroli (Fr.), 2 cs.; orange (U.S.), 1 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.), 7 pots; peppermint (Jp.) 20 cs., (U.S.) 31 cs., (It.) 1 cs.; pine (Fr.), 5 cs.; rosemary (It.) 2 cs.; rosewood (Fr.), 7 cs.; sandalwood (Br. Ind.) 154 cs., (Aust.) 30 cs.; undescribed (Ger.) 3 cs., (Fr.) 3 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THERE is not much in the way of change to report this week. Benzoic acid and sodium benzoate seem firmer, while salicylates hold at recently advanced rates. Other items are about level on the week. Business has been fairly good on limited lines.

ACETANILIDE is offered at about 1s. 7d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder, with little business passing.

AMIDOPYRIN is quoted on spot at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., with the forward price uncertain; market dull.

ASPIRIN.—The firm tone recently reported continues, and business has been moving well: quoted from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

BARBITONE is easier on spot as offered at 8s. 8d. to 8s. 11d. per lb.; forward position uncertain.

BENZALDEHYDE (0.03).—Dealers are offering at about 1s. 11d. per lb. for quantities in carboys; market quiet.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—British is reported to be dearer at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d., ex works, the lower price for ton lots; Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. 6d. per lb., for small spot parcels.

BENZONAPHTHOL is steady but quiet at 3s. 3d. per lb. for five-kilo parcels, spot.

BROMIDES.—Competition in potash is very keen, and it is believed British makers have made a slight reduction in their quotation: ammonium, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, about 1s. 8d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., according to quantity.

CALCIUM LACTATE moves in limited quantities, with dealers' prices varying from close up to 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Duty-paid crystals are maintained at last week's firmer prices of about 3s. 4d. per lb.; business fair.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Prices for quantities of foreign to come forward are very keen at about 1s. 3d. per lb., or a shade less.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) continues to be offered at from 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is dull, with offers on spot at about 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

CROTON CHLORAL HYDRATE is quoted higher at 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE remains quiet and is unsteady: spot, about 6s. 9d., and less for quantities; forward position uncertain.

HEXAMINE.—Prices vary from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5½d., according to grade of material and quantity; business fair.

HYDROQUINONE is very dull and unsteady as quoted at 7s. 11½d. to 4s. per lb.; market slack.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Business has been brisk both spot and forward, and there is now very little offered under 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL remains flat, with dealers offering spot at about 15s. 3d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Continental quotations continue firm in the region of 58s. 9d. to 59s. per cwt., f.o.b. Dutch on spot is dearer at 66s. to 68s., and German is 61s. to 62s.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE shows no change, with dealers offering 100 per cent. powder from 1s. 9d. per lb.; business quiet.

PARALDEHYDE is steady at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN is unchanged, and business is not of much account: powder, 3s. 10d.; crystals, 3s. 11d. per lb.

PHENAZONE remains dull at about 6s. 9d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is maintained at last week's levels of 3s. 10½d. to 3s. 11d. per lb., with the market steady.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—There is very keen competition for any good business: quotations from 6d. to 6½d. per lb., in drums, according to quantity.

RESORCIN continues unsteady, with occasional offers down to 4s. 3d., while the average runs from 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.; business light.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Last week's prices of 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. are well maintained, and business has been quite good.

SALOL continues to be quoted at about 3s. 3d. per lb., but prices seem inclined to weaken a little; market dull.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Best brands of Continental cannot be offered under about 1s. 9d. per lb., while ordinary quality is worth about 1s. 8d. per lb. The position indicates a shortage of supplies.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains dull at about 9s. 3d. per lb., spot.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Prices are well maintained, with the market very steady, and business moving well: crystals, from 1s. 11d.; powder, from 1s. 10½d. per lb., according to quantity.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *levis* on spot is from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., according to quantity; market steady.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) remains dull, with dealers' quotations for forward delivery of foreign in quantities from 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.; one-cwt. lots, spot, 11½d. per lb.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains flat, with quoted prices easy at 1s. 8d. per lb.

THYMOL holds firm as quoted by dealers at 12s. per lb. for B.P. fine white. Business has been good.

VANILLIN.—This market is unsteady and dull: quoted at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb., with cheap parcels available.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, December 1.

CONDITIONS reflect a slightly improved inquiry over nearly the whole range of products. Acetone is steadier and moving in better volume. Caustic potash is advanced considerably from December 1. Yellow prussiate of potash and prussiate of soda are firm and active. Arsenic is quiet but steady. Zinc oxides are quoted dearer by British makers.

ACETIC ACID continues steady, with a fair business in limited quantities: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99/100 per cent., £66 per ton, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE seems much steadier, and business has improved. B.G.S. is £61 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

AMMONIA.—Anhydrous remains dull, as is usual at this time of the year: 99.95 per cent. is 1s. 1d. per lb. in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

ARSENIC has been moderately active, with fair quantities reported sold, but quotations are about unchanged, ranging from £16 upward f.o.r. mines for 99 per cent. white Cornish powder.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is offered on spot at about £9 10s. per ton for 98/100 per cent. prime white crystals, in casks, ex store. Continental offers for forward positions are slightly cheaper.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been a fair export demand, but competition is very keen. Current quotations range from about £24 5s. to £24 10s. per ton, f.o.b., less 5 per cent. for casks.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady but rather dull; dealers offer foreign to arrive at about 72s. 6d. to 74s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., according to quantity.

EPSOM SALT.—Dealers are offering spot parcels of commercial quality at £5 per ton, in single bags, ex store; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

FORMALDEHYDE is a bright market, and prices of about £40 to £40 5s. per ton, for 40 per cent. by volume, ex wharf, are steady.

FORMIC ACID is steadier, but not in any great request: 85 per cent., £46 7s. 6d. per ton, in carboys, ex wharf. 90 per cent. not quoted for this market.

GLAUBER'S SALT remains slack, with spot parcels of commercial quality in single bags at £3 12s. 6d. per ton, ex store; cheaper forward.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—The market has been quieter, but was fairly steady at the close. Lead acetate, brown, £41 10s.; white, £43 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, £36 10s., c.i.f. London; white lead, dry, £36 5s.; ground in oil, £37 15s., c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE continues steady, with 30 per cent. Continental red seal at £20 to £20 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

OXALIC ACID is steady on spot at 3½d. per lb.; the forward position is uncertain.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—From December 1 the Convention have advanced their price for 88/92 per cent. solid to £29 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port, in drums. This would make the landed price about £30 12s. 6d., against the former figure of £27 10s., and less for contracts.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE remains subdued, but prices are steady: 90/92 per cent., £24 10s.; 96/98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, ex store.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is rather easier after a period of slack markets, with crystals at 3½d. and powder at 3d. per lb., in large quantities; slightly more for small lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is subject to keen competition for large quantities: commercial quality is from 5d. per lb., in two-cwt. drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is firm at recently advanced rates of 7½d. to 7¼d. per lb., in casks, ex store; business continues good.

SAL AMMONIAC is steady, with a fair business being done: dog-tooth crystals, £52; medium, £30; fine white crystals, £19 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for quantities to arrive.

SODIUM ACETATE is well maintained, with supplies short for some time ahead: spot, £20 per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE is steadier, but still rather quiet: from 3½d. to 3¼d. per lb., according to quantity.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is unchanged, with the market steady but rather dull: pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £15 7s. 6d.; commercial, £9 per ton, in casks, ex wharf. British makers quote pure crystals for home consumers on contract at £15 10s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE remains steady, but rather quiet in London: 95 per cent., £12 7s. 6d.; refined 96 per cent., £12 15s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE shows no change, with the market quiet: 100 per cent. basis, £21 per ton, and 22s. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is firm on a brisk market at from 4½d. per lb., in casks, ex wharf.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is quiet: 60/62 per cent. solid, £10 10s.; broken, £11 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR keeps very firm, with a steady inquiry for refined. Sicilian flowers are quoted fully £12 15s., and for rolls £10 5s. is wanted, this being understood c.i.f. for shipment. American crude is quoted about £6 7s. 6d., delivered Manchester.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—The tone continues generally firm, with supplies still short in the products affected by the coal mining dispute. Pitch is easier forward, and pyridine has slumped badly again. Carbolic acid crystals stand firm. **ANILINE OIL** is quoted at the nominal figure of 9½d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid; supplies limited. **ANILINE SALT** is short in supply, with the nominal price at 9½d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. **BETANAPHTHOL** is firm with only limited supplies coming on the market: 1s. 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. **TOLUOL** meets a good business, with the market holding steady: Continental, commercial 90's, 2s. 5d.; pure, 2s. 1½d. per gallon, c.i.f. **XYLOL** remains dull and is unsteady: pure, about 3s. 6d.; commercial, about 2s. 9d. per gallon, ex works. **CARBOLIC ACID**, crystals continue firm, with shortage of supplies both here and on the Continent, while inquiry is brisk: quoted from 7d. to 7½d. per lb., f.o.b. in drums with over-casks. Crude 60's is 1s. 8d. to 1s. 1½d. per gallon. **CRESYLIC ACID** shows no change, with the market holding steady: Continental, 38/100 per cent., £23 10s., in casks, and £25 7s. 6d. in drums, per 1,000 kilos, f.o.b. Hamburg. **CREOSOTE OIL** is steadily maintained at former rates, with the market short in supply against the demand: ex works, 88½d. to 9d.; f.o.b. 9½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. **NAPHTHALENE.**—The position continues firm, with fair business being done: Continental, flakes and balls, £15 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Hamburg; crude naphthalene, £8 5s. per ton, ex works. **Pure METHYL ALCOHOL** is steady but quiet, £47 per ton, in drums, ex wharf. **PYRIDINE** has fallen in price again this week, and is now offered on a neglected market at from 12s. to 17s. per gallon, f.o.b. in quantities. **PITCH.**—Supplies coming on the market are mostly all taken up, and for forward delivery from 182s. 6d. to 200s. per ton, f.o.b., according to district. Export licences are no longer necessary, the embargo having been withdrawn.

Fixed Oils, etc.

BUSINESS is still generally quiet, and most products are at low figures. Castor is dearer and firm on spot and near positions. Palm oils are cheaper. Linseed oil is quiet and easier, while American turpentine shows an improvement. **ACID OILS** continue slack, and quoted prices are irregular: coconut and palm kernel, 39s.; groundnut, 34s.; soya, nominal, spot. **CASTOR.**—Spot and near prices are much dearer, but the market remains rather quiet: pharmaceutical, 54s.; first pressings, 49s.; second pressings, 47s. per cwt. spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. Medicinal French is dearer at 55s. to 60s. per cwt., in cases, ex wharf, London, according to seller; finest Italian is 66s. to 72s. 6d. per cwt., according to seller on the spot. **COCONUT** remains slack and unsteady: deodorised, spot, 51s.; Ceylon, 43s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 46s. 6d. c.i.f. **COTTON** is steadier after last week's decline in values, but still quiet: deodorised, 43s. 6d.; common edible, 41s. 6d.; soapmaking, 39s. 6d.; crude, 34s. 6d. spot. **GROUNDNUT** continues dull, with values about the same: deodorised, 50s. 9d.; crude Oriental, 43s. c.i.f. **PALM KERNEL** is still dull and slightly cheaper: deodorised, 47s.; crude, 42s. 6d. spot. **PALM.**—Business has been very poor, and prices for all grades are cheaper: Lagos, 36s. 9d.; softs, 36s. 3d.; mediums, 36s. 3d.; hards, 36s.; bleached, 39s. spot. **RAPE** is steadier: refined, about 50s., and crude, 48s. spot. **SOYA** has been dull all the week, and prices are easy as quoted: deodorised, 43s. 6d.; crude, 40s., in barrels, spot. **LINSEED** (raw, naked) is rather easier up to end of year, with the market quiet. On spot, 31s. 6d.; December, 30s. 6d.; January-April, 30s. 9d.; May-August, 30s. 6d. Boiled oil, 33s. spot. Hull, on spot, 31s. 1½d.; December, 31s. 1½d.; January-April, 31s. 1½d.; May-August, 30s. 10½d. **TURPENTINE** has been very irregular, and prices after firming up again early this week showed a tendency to ease off owing to a slow demand. American cable advices, after being firmer, indicated also an easier tendency. It is, however, reported that receipts in America are likely to fall off in the near future. London deliveries last week were 1,258 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 99,223 barrels, against 82,753 same period last year. The total stocks were returned at 38,533 barrels, which is the whole of the visible supply, as there is now nothing landing or afloat, while the total at this end last year amounted to 79,772 barrels. London spot closes at 61s. 9d. per cwt.; December, 62s.; January-April and May-June, 63s. **RESIN.**—Owing to the slackness of demand the market shaped further in buyers' favour, and c.i.f. terms were as follows for American shipment:—E to I 26s., K-M 27s. 7½d., N 29s. 6d., W.G. 31s. 9d., and W.W. 36s. 3d. Spot terms, ex wharf, were about 6d. more. **WOOD.**—Hankow, on spot, is cheaper at about 73s. per cwt., in barrels; market quiet. **OLIVE.**—B.P., in barrels, is offered at 7s. 3d. per gallon net.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Lubricating oils continue very steady on spot, and are inclined to harden for the new year. Other products show little or no change, with business quiet throughout. **BENZOL** continues very steady at unchanged prices: crude 65's and pure, nominal; Continental standard motor, 2s. 1d. per gallon, filled into buyer's tank wagons. **FUEL OIL** is unchanged, and market steady: 950 gravity, £4 5s.; 890 gravity, £4 15s. per ton, ex tank. **PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.**—Wax has been quiet and unchanged at 3d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is offered for shipment at about £24 5s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. **PARAFFIN OILS** are unchanged and steady: American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d., ex tank; 7½d. filled into buyer's barrels, and 1½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf. **WHITE OILS** remain quiet and easy as quoted: Special No. 1, £26 15s.; No. 1, £25 5s.; No. 2, £22 15s.; No. 3 half-white, £21 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £14 17s. 6d. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. **SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.**—Fair business continues at slightly cheaper rates: 90/160, 1s. 9½d.; heavy, 90/190, 1s. 4½d. per gallon, naked at works. **PETROLEUM JELLIES** are slow, and quoted rates are not firm: white to snow white, £39 to £57 10s.; amber and yellow, £17 17s. 6d. to £22; red vet, £16 15s.; dark stiff green, about £12 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf, London. **LUBRICATING OILS.**—The spot market continues steady, with firmer conditions likely in the new year: on spot, pales, £10 7s. 6d. to £23 5s.; reds, £12 12s. 6d. to £23 5s.; dark cylinders, £13 to £34; filtered cylinders, £20 5s. to £33 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. ex wharf, London. Lower prices for large quantities. **SOLUBLE OIL and CUTTING COMPOUNDS**, £20 to £29 per ton, net. **No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL** is steady as offered on spot at £15 5s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

Java Cinchona and Coca Exports

THE following table gives the total exports of cinchona and coca from Java during the first eight months of the present year, and also during the period January to August inclusive, 1925:—

	CINCHONA		COCA	
	Jan.-Aug., 1925	Jan.-Aug., 1926	Jan.-Aug., 1925	Jan.-Aug., 1926
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
British India ..	87,000	—	—	—
Egypt ..	—	—	—	11,426
France ..	—	16,537	—	18,819
Germany ..	—	—	13,741	26,103
Great Britain ..	422,000	574,355	—	—
Japan ..	337,000	416,368	254,015	150,856
Netherlands..	3,072,000	2,818,863	511,058	584,660
Port Said ..	—	—	—	8,837
Other countries ..	15,000	—	—	—
Total ..	3,933,000	3,826,123	778,814	800,701

During this period exports of quinine totalled 121,986 kilos, against 125,133 kilos during the first eight months of 1925.

The Chemist and Tropical Agriculture

AN interesting article appeared recently in the West Indian "Tropical Agriculture" on this subject by Dr. T. A. Henry, Wellcome Research Laboratories, London. The author states that: In a certain narrow sense the chemist may be regarded as the predestinate enemy of the tropical agriculturist. Thus his success in making indigotin and vanillin, by processes capable of industrial exploitation, has meant the virtual disappearance of indigo-planting and a diminution in the demand for vanilla. Rubber and camphor have also been made in the factory, but neither is a real danger to the natural product at present—in itself a hopeful augury of the possibility of planters making a better stand in the future against the competition of synthetic materials than they have sometimes done in the past. On the other hand, synthetic menthol and thymol seem to be making headway. Dr. Henry goes on to point out that the introduction of synthetic products frequently means a change in the planting industry and not the mere extinction of a fraction of it. He instances, among others, the production of vanillin, which has meant an increased demand for oil of cloves. It may reasonably be argued, therefore, that what the synthetic chemist has done is not to diminish the total activity of the tropical agriculturist, but to lessen the range of his crops. The planter, he points out, should not overlook the desirability of enlisting the services of the organic chemist on his own side. Much has already been done by chemists in connection with the investigation of soils, and in the chemical control of estate factories for sugar and other products, but there is good reason to believe that possibilities of assistance in other directions have been overlooked. The satisfactory results accruing from the chemical investigation of plant products were instanced in the aconites, where chemists can investigate an unknown species of *Aconitum*, knowing that any alkaloids found will probably belong to the "aconitine" or the "arisine" type. So far as the author is aware, only one reasonably complete investigation of the kind required to provide such systematic information has been made—that by Baker and Smith in Australia on the composition of the oils obtained from practically all the species of eucalyptus. That work has resulted in important industrial developments, such as the use of certain types of eucalyptus oil for commercial mineral separation and the introduction of piperitone into commerce. It is reasonable to suppose that similar work on other genera might also yield results of immediate economic importance. There are three groups of problems given as suitable for investigation: (a) the correlation of chemical composition with botanical relationship; (b) investigation of the processes by which secondary components of plants are formed; (c) discovery of new methods for distinguishing between valuable and valueless varieties of economic plants are merely suggested as examples of problems which chemists, and especially bio-chemists, should be encouraged to tackle. There is little sign of such work being attempted on any considerable scale except, perhaps, in the Dutch East Indies, and occasionally, especially in regard to essential-oil plants of local importance, in France and the United States.

Sicilian Essential Oils

In their November market report, dated November 18, Emil Fog & Figli, Messina, write: Unexpected and violent movements in lire prevented any return to active business on this market. The first rapid advance of the lira still exerts its adverse influence. *Lemon oil*.—Local stocks have

been very low and are in strong hands, but the unprecedented lack of demand for prompt lemon oil has caused Messina prices to fall not less than 30 per cent., with buyers scarce both at home and abroad. Foreign consumers are covering immediate needs from nearest depots and are buying strictly limited quantities, as they believe they will buy cheaper when the new crop comes in. So far, the increased demand usual about this time is not forthcoming, thus causing further depression, both for spot and future goods. Stocks of old crop in Sicily amount to about 90,000 lb. The new crop yield promises to be better than the previous, and we estimate the total output of oil will be at least 30 per cent. more. The majority of foreign merchants have, as expected, abstained from operating at the high prices prevailing, and this attitude has provoked a weak market with a downward tendency, the almost complete absence of demand causing anxiety among the producers. They have also been badly hit this season as a result of the extreme difficulty of disposing of their lemons in cases. There has been practically no demand for October-November shipment of lemons, and therefore an unusually large amount of fruit remains on the trees. Should this state of affairs continue the lemons will have to be sent to the oil factories, causing considerable losses to the producer and at the same time depressing the lemon-oil market. We are now passing through a period of uncertainty, and even the most experienced speculators prefer to suspend operations for the time being. In any circumstance, foreign buyers hold that a sufficiently high limit is 6s. per lb. c.i.f. London, and a watching policy is being adopted until such limits are realised. We cannot see any justification for higher values and maintain that a return to even lower limits would tend to benefit the market by inducing larger purchases. Our estimate of the 1927 output is 1,750,000 lb., a quantity quite ample to cover the world's requirements. *Sweet Orange Oil*.—We are now in the midst of the producing season. Early this month local prices fell very low owing to the need for ready cash among producers and the slow demand for this oil. A few orders were placed at favourable limits and the covering of these immediately induced a firmer market. We think that no important increases will be registered in the near future, particularly as orange oil from other sources is offered at more attractive rates. *Mandarin Oil*.—Pressing of the new oil is proceeding and most of the parcels cannot be easily disposed of, with substantial reductions in consequence. *Bergamot Oil*.—The demand for prompt oil is now practically nil. No adverse factors in the weather have interfered with the excellent new crop prospects, and we consider that the yield of oil will be at least 50 per cent. above that of last season. Production will commence at the very end of this month. With crop prospects favourable, a reduction in the spot price of 10 per cent. has been recorded. The recent slight reaction in lire has enabled c.i.f. figures to be quoted at even lower levels. Foreign buyers hold that the price of this oil at the current rate of 22s. 6d. is still too high and are therefore still abstaining from covering their season's requirements. A basis for active business would be about 20s. per lb. c.i.f. London. Carry-over stocks are only about 25,000 lb. Our estimate of the new crop output is at 450,000 lb., a very favourable yield and which ought to bring down prices.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	November 24	December 1
Amsterdam ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½—13.13½	12.12½—12.12½
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.42½—20.43½	20.39½—20.40½
Brussels ..	Belga to £	25.22½	34.86½—34.87½	34.88—34.88½
Calcutta ..	Perrup.	24d.	17½d.—17½d.	17½d.—17½d.
Constantinople ..	Pst. to £	110	955—970	960—975
Copenhagen ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20½—18.21½	18.20½—18.21½
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22½	351—394	379—383
Hong Kong ..	T.t. \$	—	231—23½d.	231—23½d.
Italy ..	Lire to £	25.22½	115½—115½	113½—113½
Kobe ..	Yen	24.58d.	24½d.—24½d.	24½d.—24½d.
Lisbon ..	Escu	53½d.	23½d.—23½d.	23½d.—23½d.
Madrid ..	Pes. to £	25.22½	32.00—32.02	31.97—32.00
Montreal ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.83½—4.84½	4.84½—4.84½
New York ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.84½—4.84½	4.84½—4.85
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.95—19.00	19.14—19.18
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	138½—138½	130½—130½
Singapore ..	Per dol.	—	27½d.—27½d.	27½d.—27½d.
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	25.22½	665—680	665—680
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.17—18.18	18.17½—18.18
Switzerland ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.14—25.15	25.13—25.14
Vienna ..	Sh. to £	24.02	34.38—34.43	34.38—34.43
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22½	42—45	42—45

Specialities in Uruguay

A RECENTLY enacted law in Uruguay stipulates that no pharmaceutical speciality, specific remedy, serum, vaccine, or medicament put up in the form of divided doses and intended to prevent or combat sickness may be imported, sold or advertised unless licensed by the Department of Health. This licence will not be granted: (1) if the composition or name does not correspond with the disclosed method of preparation; (2) if the article consists of a simple remedy or ordinary preparation merely put up in a package for retail sale under a fancy name; (3) if the origin of the product and the manufacturer's name are not disclosed; (4) if the label or enclosures contain statements liable to create a false impression regarding the curative properties of the preparation; (5) in the case of secret remedies; (6) if the preparation has no effective pharmacological value—i.e., if its composition, form and mode of preparation do not constitute a definite advance in comparison with similar products. The applications for a licence must be submitted to the Department of Health by a person residing in Montevideo in the case of foreign products, together with a disclosure of the composition of the product, and any information which the Department may deem necessary must be supplied by the applicant, who must also provide at least three original packages for analysis and clinical tests. Pharmaceutical specialities may be sold only in pharmacies. The customs authorities are not permitted to admit unregistered specialities. A permanent control will be exercised over all registered pharmaceutical specialities, and if the composition of a product is found to differ from the original declaration it will be confiscated; the same applies to deteriorated preparations. All forms of advertisements of pharmaceutical specialities are placed under the supervision of the Department of Health. The manufacturer may register the brand name of his speciality, as well as any characteristic designations or features, but this registration does not entitle him to oppose the importation or sale by others of his original products, even if the containers, labels, and designations do not correspond exactly with those registered by him, provided that the legitimate origin, their adaptation to the climate, etc., are proved. The chemical composition, or the biological nature, as well as the amounts of active substances present, must be disclosed on the label, and in the case of preparations liable to deteriorate, the date of expiration of their activity. The Department of Health may declare to be "articles of public interest" preparations acknowledged to possess a specific action against certain ailments, and these products will enjoy the privileges provided in the law of October 6, 1919, so long as they cannot be produced in Uruguay on an economic basis and in sufficient quantities to meet national requirements. A period of one year from the date of enforcement of this law will be granted in which the manufacturers and importers of pharmaceutical specialities licensed under former enactments may comply with the new regulations, otherwise at the expiry of this period the further sale of such preparations will be forbidden. The registration fee for each licensed speciality is fixed at 25 pesos; the import duty on registered pharmaceutical specialities amounts to 62 per cent. *ad valorem* on the established value, which ranges from 1.20 to 20 pesos per dozen packages, according to the form in which the preparation is put up—e.g., ampoules, pills, tablets, ointments, elixirs, syrups, etc. In addition, a charge of 8 centesimos (6 centesimos tax and 2 centesimos contribution to the old age pension insurance fund) is levied on each package.

A COLLECTION of 3,018 mosses and 4,337 liverworts has been purchased for the Botanical Department of the British Museum.

U.S. IMPORT DUTY ON METHANOL.—The import tariff on methanol has been increased from 12 to 18 cents a gallon, the maximum possible under the flexible provisions of the Tariff Law. It appears that the imports of methanol into the United States had increased from 48 gallons in 1924 to 508,000 gallons last year, when for the first time the imports exceeded the exports.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Making Dispensing Pay

SIR,—It seems strange from my point of view that the article entitled "Making Dispensing Pay" (*C. & D.*, November 20, p. 765) should commence with a sentence which supposes the average pharmacist to claim dispensing as the best-paying side of his business. I should have thought that nine-tenths of average pharmacists, if asked for an answer to such a question, would have said that it does not pay, and cannot be made to pay if taken by itself. By average pharmacists I mean the greater bulk of men in retail business who are single-handed or employ one assistant. To such chemists dispensing is more onerous, demands more skill, is accompanied by more risk, is surrounded by more regulations and carries more dead stock than any other department of the business. The losses likely to be incurred under the above headings are quite sufficient to make dispensing unprofitable without throwing money away as in the case of the prescription quoted. But let us take a much simpler case, which might happen in any business, that of a dozen three-minim creosote pills; the charge for these according to the *C. & D.* Retail Price List would be 11d., i.e., 1d. for the ingredients, and 10d. dispensing fee. Can it be suggested that it pays the average pharmacist to make up such a script, especially if he has to leave off two or three times in the middle of the job as the small man generally has to do, and perhaps, in consequence, to start another batch? It is a fact that a customer will take a prescription to one of the historic houses and cheerfully pay 3s. 6d. or more for an ordinary 6-oz. mixture, and then grumble at being charged 1s. 6d. for the same medicine by his local chemist. I had a script brought in recently which, by the *C. & D.* scale, came to 1s. 3d., but had been dispensed at two branches of a company for 10d. Questions of oncost and overhead charges do not appeal to the purchaser; he spends his money in what he considers the best market—that is, where he spends least. It would certainly simplify matters to mark each prescription with the price charged, if (and so far this "if" has prevented such a procedure) each subsequent dispenser would adhere to that price.

Faithfully yours,
ONCOST (23/11).

If Chemists had all the Dispensing

SIR,—I am glad to see that you draw attention to the fact that poisons are not added to the Schedule merely to provide registered chemists with an increased monopoly in their sale (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 800). It is certain that the sale of poisons is by no means a lucrative part of one's business. The Departmental Committee is sitting in secret, so that no one will know what transpires; we shall have to accept the report as it stands when it is published. There is a body of opinion that this is a favourable opportunity to press for pharmacy for the pharmacist. It is of course only fair that dispensing should be restricted to the men who have been trained and qualified to do it; it is inequitable that a chemist has to be legally qualified to keep an open shop, but anybody can undertake dispensing, whether qualified or not. But I would like to put in a word of warning to those chemists who seem to think that if they had all the dispensing they would at once enter a realm flowing with wealth and happiness. The first thing that would have to be paid for a monopoly of dispensing would be service; if the public could no longer obtain a bottle of medicine from the doctor's surgery they would expect to get it made up by the chemist at any hour, and we know from experience that the customers of a chemist are considerably more exacting in this respect than when they are patients of a practitioner. Any pharmacist who has had experience abroad will know

what it means to be legally compelled to supply medicine at any hour. The second drawback would be with regard to the dispensing of patents; the prescribing of proprietaries is constantly on the increase, and one can well imagine what it would be like if doctors were obliged to write a prescription every time—the question of broken bulk would not interest them. These troubles might be got over by agreement, but first we should have to find a means of dealing with such men as the one quoted by your correspondent "Mediator" (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 811), who turns out 6-oz. mixtures at 9d. a bottle, and the *C. & D.* Retail Price List gives the oncost for dispensing at 8d.! To my mind a far greater risk would be that, having attained our ideal of our true status as dispensers of medicine, the scheme of putting the dependants of all insured persons on the panel might be put into force: it would probably be a very good thing for the doctors, but it would not be a very profitable one for the chemists at the present rate of 5d. a bottle, less the Committee's expenses. Our next step would be to press for a remuneration more in keeping with the work.—Faithfully yours,

FORECAST (30/11).

Unsolved Questions

SIR.—Reading through last week's issue of the *C. & D.*, the thing which strikes one most with regard to the position of the chemist at the present time is the number of details coming under the various Acts and Regulations for which there is no definite ruling. There is the storage question, then what a poison is, what an alkaloid is, what a sale is, and what dispensing is; all these things are mentioned, and not one of them has had a satisfactory answer up to the present. In previous times the law was laid down on general principles, and it was left to the qualified chemist to use his judgment as to the proper application of it in any particular case, and the system worked well. But now that we have this judgment relegated to some extent to people who have no knowledge of the requirements of the trade, we never know what construction they will put on any particular clause, and in consequence we are in the air. These queries can only be settled definitely by a test case with regard to each doubtful point, an expensive method of conclusion. Is it too much to be hoped for that the Committee now sitting will at least evolve order out of this chaos?—Yours, etc.,

CHAOTIC (29/11).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "*C. & D.*" readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Appreciation

I have consulted the statistical abstracts, consular reports and other publications of the House of Commons, but was unable to get good data like those you have so kindly furnished me. Let me express again my high appreciation of your services.—P. V. (1/11).

Books on Make-Up

Referring to your reply to "C. B." (6/11) (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 814), there is a book entitled "How to Make-up," published by Samuel French, Ltd., 26 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, at 2s. 6d.—*Adsum* (29/11).

Mr. W. A. Poucher, Ph.C., also calls our attention to a chapter on make-up in his newly published book, "Eve's Beauty Secrets" (Chapman & Hall, 3s. 6d.).

Missing Man

Mr. C. Polgreen, chemist, Perranporth, Cornwall, writes in regard to a Mr. Dawe, who has been missing since November 26. He may call in at a pharmacy to inquire for P. D. & Co.'s Compound Nitroglycerine Tablets, No. 109. Mr. Dawe is age 45, height 5 ft. 9 in.; bearing upright; bald; fair hair and complexion; oval face; clipped moustache; rimless spectacles; brown mixture suit; grey Mattamac or coat; and dark grey trilby hat. Mr. Polgreen would appreciate any information by telegraph.

Legal Queries

J. F. (17/11).—Licences to import raw opium are granted by the Home Office, but the British authorities have no power to issue licences to purchase and resell opium abroad.

T. C. A. H. (24/11).—A grocer can legally sell a cough mixture which does not contain a scheduled poison. The article would require to bear a medicine stamp if sold as cough mixture.

S. & H. (25/11).—We think the label you send is possibly liable to medicine-stamp duty on account of the name, which suggests that the article is a medicament. It should be submitted to the Board of Customs and Excise, Customs House, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., for an opinion.

F. N. (19/11).—We do not understand whether you are referring to industrial mineralised spirit or denatured spirit supplied by wholesale houses. If the latter, this can be sold without restriction, as it is presumably made from a formula which has been passed by the Board of Customs and Excise.

Esor (21/11).—The tr. opii being sold in a diluted form is not within the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations. The sale, however, comes within Part II of the Poisons Schedule, and the regulations covering that part must be kept. You may sell the preparation, stating the proportion of poison on the label.

G. H. G. (20/11).—It is only drugs which come within the purview of the Dangerous Drugs Act that must be kept in a locked receptacle. The articles are given on the *C. & D.* Poisons Card, No. 4, which has been sent you. Under the Pharmacy Act there are alternative methods allowed for storing other statutory poisons.

Aussie (20/11).—The shop inspector's views on the question of "closing" a shop are correct, but you, as a chemist, are entitled to sell medicines and surgical appliances at any time, notwithstanding the fact that the shop is closed. On early closing day the requisite notices must be displayed, one in the window and one in the shop.

H. A. (20/11).—Tr. camph. co. and tr. nuc. vom. may be kept in bottles distinguishable by touch on the shelves of the pharmacy. The point made in the *C. & D.*, November 20, p. 770, was that a particular poison, in theory, ought to be kept on one uniform system, but this is not always practicable. Part I poisons are best kept in a place set apart when not in use, i.e., a locked cupboard.

J. G. (18/11).—The use of the Royal arms on the specie jars may be construed as an infringement of Section 68 of the Trade-marks Act, 1905 (*C. & D. Diary*, 1926, p. 255). We do not think that this was intended to be the case where the Royal arms are used as expressions of loyalty, but unless you are prepared to face the expense of a test case in the courts it will be advisable to capitulate.

H. & Co. (20/11).—(1) The income-tax authorities may require proof returns of income. A balance sheet cannot show this unless the difference in stock from year to year is taken into account. In this way it is necessary to take stock before a true profit-and-loss account can be constructed. (2) All "dangerous" drugs, i.e., drugs and preparations included in the Dangerous Drugs Act, must now be stored in "a locked receptacle." The *C. & D.* Poisons Card No. 4 gives a list of the articles.

S. E. W. (20/11).—(1) The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is only empowered to recognise Colonial qualifications when the respective authorities grant reciprocal rights. These do not exist between your colony and this country, consequently in law you have no qualification here. You cannot use the title "Chemist and Druggist" in connection with an open shop without infringing the law. (2) In this country an unqualified person can call his place of business a "pharmacy," but there is a risk that he may mislead the public into the belief that he is carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist, which only qualified persons may do.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Spes (12/11).—VANILLA ESSENCE is more expensive than that made from vanillin, and is claimed to be a more perfect expression of the vanilla flavour. Isopropyl alcohol is now generally employed in the manufacture of flavouring essences, on account of the very high duty on ethyl alcohol, which makes the use of the latter impracticable.

P. D. (13/11).—SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON.—As a rule soluble essences of lemon made from oils alone are too crude and apt to develop quickly a terebinthous taste and odour. The use of terpeneless oils overcomes the last objection, but we think the best essences contain a tincture of the peel as a base. The following is a formula from oils which is extra soluble, and in which an attempt is made to overcome the lack of body due to the use of lemon oil alone:—

Terpeneless oil of lemon	... 25m.
Terpeneless oil of limes	... 10m.
Terpeneless oil of lemongrass	... 10m.
Isopropyl alcohol	... 12 oz.
Water	... 8 oz.

Traces of orange oil and rose oil are used to modify the crudeness of the essence made from oil alone. Oil of citron is also employed instead of lime oil, or in addition.

W. S. (15/11).—The method of making bee candy was given in detail in the *C. & D.*, December 12, 1925, p. 848.

J. H. H. (19/11).—LIME AND SULPHUR WASH for use in horticulture:—

Sulphur,	...	of each	3 lb.
Lime	...	...	...
Water	...	...	6 gals.

Boil until reduced to 2 gals. For use dilute with 100 parts of water.

R. P. (19/11).—"PULV. AROMAT. CO."—Without some clues it is impossible to state definitely what preparation is intended by "pulv. aromat. co." The title "pulv. aromat." has been applied to more than one article, and there is also confusion between pulv. cretæ aromat. and conf. aromat., these being sometimes ordered under the same title.

O. O. (19/11).—OPTICAL BENEFIT.—The society to which you refer is not one recognised by the chief approved Health Insurance societies, although some minor bodies accept it. The principal societies require definite evidence of qualification of the opticians employed, such as is supplied by the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians.

S. B. (20/10).—TOBACCO STAINS can be removed from the fingers by sponging with weak solution of chlorinated lime, hydrogen peroxide, or potassium persulphate.

Esor (21/11).—THREADWORMS IN CHILD OF TEN.—The consistent use of the treatment recommended in "Diseases and Remedies" should result in a cure. Aoint around anus with ung. hydr. ammon. dil. Give santonin 3 gr. with jalap 5 gr. every second morning, fasting. Do not allow green vegetables nor sugary food during treatment. If this fails, give an injection of inf. quassia every second morning or evening for three or four times, and follow up with an iron and mag. sulph. mixture.

B. P. (22/11).—ELIXIR BENZYL BENZOAS.

Benzyl benzoate	... 200 c.c.
Saccharin	... 5 gm.
Oil of bitter almonds	... 1.5 c.c.
Oil of orange	... 1 c.c.
Glycerin	... 90 c.c.
Alcohol to	... 1,000 c.c.

J. J. C. (22/11).—PRESERVATIVES IN ESSENCE OF BENNET.—Boric acid will not be allowed at all in foods and drinks when the Sale of Food and Drugs Regulations come in force. We gave in the *C. & D.*, February

7, 1925, a table of the permissible amount of sulphur compounds which may be used in various foods and beverages. You can probably do without preservatives by increasing the amount of salt, glycerin and spirit employed in your formula.

H. C. S. (22/11).—CALCIUM CYANIDE.—Particulars of this new commercial product were given in the *C. & D.*, March 27, p. 446. We have no recent information to add to the account there given. You will realise the dangers of hydrocyanic acid in the hands of people who do not know its deadly character.

A. B. L. (22/11).—GROSS PROFITS OF CHEMIST'S BUSINESS.—There is no standard rate of gross profit in the drug trade. Up to 1918 the gross profit allowed by the Inland Revenue authorities was 33½ per cent., but a correspondent stated in the *C. & D.*, July 7, 1923, that he had been able to convince the authorities that the rate is now only 25 per cent. This is in accord with the general views on the subject expressed at various times. Comparison of stock from year to year is the only trustworthy method of dealing with this item in the profit and loss account, but the practice has been to estimate the gross profit as stated from the turnover.

Nemo (24/11).—APPRENTICESHIP.—The boy you refer to could be registered as an apprentice on the strength of having passed the College of Preceptors examination, but he would be required to enter into indentures with a qualified chemist, and his apprenticeship would date from that time only. He can enter for the Preliminary Scientific examination so soon as he has completed the necessary hours of study, but the Qualifying examination only after the requisite college hours and those specified for open shop or approved institution. There is no allowance under such conditions as specified.

T. H. G. (24/11).—NAPHTHALENE comes into this country chiefly from Germany and Belgium. The flaked form is produced by melting the chemical and pouring over a revolving roller to which a scraper is attached.

H. L. (24/11).—TREATMENT OF DRY ROT.—The strength of hydrarg. perchlor. employed for protecting wood against dry rot is 6 oz. of corrosive sublimate in a gallon of methylated spirit. Carbolic acid or commercial creosote is better for checking the spreading of the dry rot, but all affected wood should be cut away and burnt, otherwise the source of infection remains. Leaflet 113, obtainable free from the Ministry of Agriculture, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., will be found useful.

P. R. L. (25/11).—HORN SUBSTITUTES.—The manufacture of horn substitutes from casein of the galalith and erinoid type was described in the *C. & D.*, December 6, 1919, p. 1424, and December 27, p. 1520. The colour is incorporated in the course of manufacture.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1876

The Respirator Season

We are reminded by the inclement season, with its sudden changes of temperature and damp, of the fortunes of a trade article by no means so far removed from pharmacy as the terracotta vases spoken of at Glasgow. The respirator was the original name (and it was a good one) first given by the inventor, Mr. Jeffery, to an apparatus for modifying the external air. It had an extensive sale, and pharmacists of high reputation were appointed agents. But the discoverer of the instrument was not sufficiently acquainted with commercial details, nor alive to the requirements of a retail customer. The primary shape was so profoundly unattractive that few of the gentler sex would wear them save under medical instruction, while the sterner section of humanity dreaded their too forbidding aspect. The form was therefore changed perpetually, together with the price; a new name was chosen, and handbills enlarged scientifically on their remedial application. The result of alteration was unfortunate, and had an injurious influence on the sale. Soon an infinity of variations on the original design appeared, and people thought they derived benefit from any porous stratum interposed between the organs of respiration and the air.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

SUPPLEMENT

DECEMBER 4, 1926

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 3517 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London" (2 words).

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Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—ESSEX (Suburban).—Cash Drug Stores, established 20 years; returns, last year, £1,504, with scope for increase by the addition of N.H.I. and Photographic; single-fronted shop, very well fitted in mahogany; National Cash Register; very good house and garden; new lease. Further details on application.

2.—CLAPHAM COMMON (Near).—Cash Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, £1,200, at good prices; single-fronted shop, with large stock; new 21 years' lease will be granted at a rental of £50 per annum; lock-up Pharmacy; price £900, or near offer entertained.

3.—LONDON, N.1.—Cash Retail Business in busy shopping thoroughfare; returns, £44 weekly; attractive shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £1,000; held on lease at moderate rental; price £1,250, or valuation terms entertained.

4.—CITY (Near).—General Retail, with Kodak Agency; returns £1,800 at usual prices; well fitted and stocked; rent £50; sublet over £100 per annum; rates £8 15s.; price £800.

5.—FINSBURY PARK.—Medium-class Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns about £2,400, at very good prices; double-fronted corner shop, with good working stock; ample living accommodation; garden; long lease; moderate rental. Further details on application.

6.—LONDON, S.E. (Few Miles Out).—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns for current year will be about £2,000; net profit £600; single-fronted shop; small living accommodation; private entrance; rent £40 per annum; long lease; terms: lease, goodwill and fixtures £1,200, plus stock at valuation.

7.—HOME COUNTY.—Drug Store and Confectioner, with very good opening for qualified man; returns, £15 to £16 weekly; double-fronted shop; house contains five rooms and scullery; garden; held on lease, which is renewable; no near opposition; price £450.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

8.—NORTHERN CITY.—Good-class, old-established Business, returning about £5,000 per annum; gross profit £1,800; imposing corner premises; well-fitted pharmacy, heavily stocked; new lease will be granted; price, to include goodwill, stock and fixtures, £3,650.

9.—LIVERPOOL.—Middle-class Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; established many years; returns average £1,250; net profit £350; double-fronted shop; 8-roomed house, private entrance; new lease will be granted; price £500, or near offer entertained.

10.—NEW FOREST (Near).—Light Retail, Dispensing and Photographic; returns present rate £2,350 per annum; single-fronted shop; excellent house; freehold must be purchased for £1,500; price of business, valuation of stock and fixtures only, about £650.

11.—SOUTHERN COUNTY.—Village Business and Freehold Property with frontage of 45 ft. to main road; situate in rapidly increasing district, with present population of 2,000; large garden, 75 ft. x 45 ft.; greenhouse and prize fruit trees and roses; business producing £250 net profit at the moment, but with scope for large extension; price £1,000, all at.

12.—MIDDLESEX (Death Vacancy).—General Retail Business in good-class town near London; returns £1,200 to £1,400; double-fronted shop; executors prefer to sell business and property together; very good house and garden; interior being redecorated; price £2,000, or near offer.

13.—DORSET.—Cash Drug and Photographic Stores; returns £25 to £30 weekly at good prices; double-fronted corner shop; stock and fixtures estimated by vendor at about £700; new lease will be granted, or freehold may be purchased; price of business £1,000.

14.—NEWCASTLE (within easy distance of).—Family Retail Business, with N.H.I. and Wine Licence; established by vendor 40 years since; returns £4,400; estimated value of stock and fixtures £2,700; flat above, with private entrance; rent £80; price £3,200; part payment entertained.

Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

The Association of Mnfg. Chemists

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—**MANCHESTER SUBURB.**—Old-established Business in busy suburb; well fitted and stocked; corner position; good house; on lease; returns £700-£1,000, all cash; rent £50 p.a.; let off 14s. 6d. p.w.; price for quick sale £500 all at, or nearest offer. (74)

2.—**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—Recently-established Cash Pharmacy, with Kodak Agency; average takings £15 15s. per week, which could be considerably increased by energetic qualified man; lock-up shop, rent 5s. per week, house attached; price for goodwill and fixtures, £275; stock to suit purchaser; offers invited. (36)

3.—**ALFRETON, DERBYS.**—Old-established Business, held on lease, 7 years to run; rent £50 p.a.; returns over £2,000 p.a.; premises on main road, and consist of shop, large house, 4 outside warehouses and garage; proprietor, unqualified, and devoting his time to optical business; price £1,500 all in, or £1,300 without optics; exceedingly good opportunity for energetic Chemist; well worth investigation. (84)

4.—**STAFFORD.**—Lock-up Drug Stores in busy thoroughfare, held on lease with 7 years to run at £20 per annum; stock estimated £500; returns average £25 per week, and have reached £80 per week; can do again under personal supervision; splendid opportunity for qualified man. Full particulars on application.

5.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Very sound good-class Dispensing Business in residential quarter; any length of lease will be granted; rent £150 p.a. inclusive; established over 40 years; corner shop; double fronted; good house with separate entrance; quick sale desired; vendor practising medicine; offers invited. (89)

6.—**GRIMSBY.**—£1,000 will be accepted for an old-established Business, freehold, taking £25 a week, all cash; house, shop, warehouse and cellar; stock amounts to approximately £200; double vacancy. Write for further particulars and order to view. (75)

7.—**CHESTERFIELD.**—Old-established, double-fronted shop, 3 warehouses, house, 6 rooms and cellars; lease can be obtained; returns £34 per week, practically all cash; stock £700; fixtures, fittings and goodwill £550; price for quick sale £1,100. (65)

8.—**TO CLOSE A TRUST.**—**SALFORD.**—Old-established corner Shop, with 3 large windows and large house, part of which could be sub-let; rent, £120 p.a.; returns, £2,000, all cash; price for goodwill, £300; stock and fixtures, about £900; well worth inspection; write for further particulars. (81)

9.—**MANCHESTER SUBURB.**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business in charming residential suburb; returns, £30 per week, all cash; no opposition; Kodak Agency; freehold will be sold £1,000, or let on lease at £90 p.a.; price for lease and goodwill £250; stock and fixtures at valuation, approximately £750. Further particulars on application. (82)

10.—**MONMOUTH.**—Light Retail Dispensing and Photographic Business; large shop with one long window; shop 38 ft. long; 2 rooms at rear; also dark-room; 3 rooms above; large fruit and vegetable garden; held on lease for 11 years at £178 inclusive; let off £26 per annum, but plenty of modern private houses to let in the vicinity at rents from 9s. 6d. to 15s. weekly; returns, £2,640; excellently fitted and good stock carried; vendor requires city business; price for quick sale all at £1,850. Full particulars on application. (88)

11.—**BRISTOL.**—Cash Retail Dispensing Business; returns £1,150 p.a. under manager; could be considerably increased; double-fronted shop with lease, 15 years; corner position; bus stop; good house and stock rooms; growing suburb; rent £30; let off £20; price £290, plus stock at valuation, or nearest offer. (63)

12.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Family Business, with valuable Proprietary in connection therewith; returns over £2,000 at approximately 62% gross profit; premises held on lease, of which 12 years is to run at a rental of £180 p.a., rising to £200, with possibility of renewal for further period. Full particulars will be sent on application. (51)

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

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2.—**WYE VALLEY** (Near).—Sound good-class Retail, with Kodak Agency, in busy market town; charmingly situated; returns £50 weekly, increasing; heavily stocked; price for quick sale £1,650 cash; strongly recommended.

3.—**BEDFORDSHIRE.**—Very sound Business; selling solely through owner's ill-health; returns nearly £40 a week; stands to do £60; modern shop, well situated in main road; heavily stocked; low rent; price £1,500, or valuation terms arranged. Worth attention.

4.—**WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.**—Light Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency, in good position; returns £1,800; good profits; convenient house; fully stocked; price for quick sale, £1,150.

5.—**KENT COAST.**—Middle-class Cash Retail, in good unopposed position; returns average £21 a week; plenty of scope; low rent; long lease; house attached; stock and fixtures worth £700 to £750; price £800, or offer.

6.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Good middle-class Cash Business; well established; returns £1,250; net profit £350; corner Pharmacy, with 8-roomed house attached; owner leaving the trade; price £450.

7.—**MANCHESTER.**—Cash Retail in busy main road; returns £18 to £20 weekly, under manager; plenty of scope; modern fittings; good stock; house attached; price £700, plus £500 for leasehold premises.

8.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Middle-class Cash Retail Business, under indifferent management; returns £40 to £45 a week; plenty of scope under principal; corner shop; handsomely fitted and good stock; low rent; main road position; price £1,600.

9.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Drug Stores, under indifferent management; present takings £17 weekly; excellent chance for qualified man; lock-up shop; house sub-let and more than covers rent; long lease; price only £450.

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Clients in the South-West are specially invited to write to me for quotations for this work.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BIRMINGHAM SUBURB.—Sundries Business, chiefly Toilet, worked by lady, in side street; returns £10-£12 weekly; 6-roomed house; long lease; mortgage if required. 18/37, Office of this Paper.

BOURNEMOUTH (fine opening for Chemist).—Photographic Dealer's Business for sale, solely through ill health; large shop and basement; premier position; lease 9 years; rent, £200; £650 for lease, fixtures, stock and goodwill; (Kodak agency). Pugh & Co., Valures, Lansdowne, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Cash Retail, with Herbs; corner shop; room behind, with two cellars; rent £40 clear; returns £17 per week; would suit qualified or unqualified; price £750. 16/16, Office of this Paper.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (important town).—Well-fitted and stocked Chemist's Business, with living accommodation; low rent, lease; densely populated working-class district; been badly neglected, and at present only returns £10 weekly; live man should easily treble; the business has only recently been acquired by the Vendor, who is compelled to relinquish immediately solely on account of ill health; the proposition is an exceedingly good one and a bargain at £300. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Tel., Failsworth 113.)

HAMPSHIRE.—For Sale, Chemist, Druggist and Photographic Business in large village; annual income averages £250; price for goodwill, stock and fittings, £350; house and shop can be bought; owner's own property; retiring. 2/34, Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Small, compact (lock-up) Country Pharmacy; central position; neatly fitted; near station; Kodak and Ensign Agencies, agricultural, etc.; large unoccupied area; average takings (under unqualified management), July to September, £15 weekly; excellent scope for increase; stock, fixtures, goodwill, and well-built premises, £450, complete, or lease (if preferable), rent 5s.; nearest offer invited for quick sale; disposal good reason. 25/20, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Old-established Retail Business for Sale, owing to death of proprietor; good residential neighbourhood; no opposition; average takings £15; opportunity for increase, with Photography and N.H.I.; prefer to sell as lock-up shop; long lease; reasonable offer accepted; further particulars on application. 25/10, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Thickly populated district; good passing trade; turnover over £1,600 per annum; scope for increase; reasonable rent; living accommodation; good stock; price £700 for quick sale. Apply 17/26, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—£275; neglected Drug Store; double window; main road; working-class; good opening N.H.I. 23/19, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (within 2 miles).—Sound, well-fitted and stocked Pharmacy, with Photography, in a densely populated district; excellent living accommodation; electric light throughout; lease can be arranged; unique offer; immediate opportunity with good prospects; owner leaving business for health reasons; price about £825 for quick disposal; fullest particulars on inspection. 17/33, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.—I can offer at the moment an exceptional list of going concerns well worth attention. (1) Chemist's Business, returning £30 weekly, excluding N.H.I. monthly cheque £60; living accommodation; price, £1,750, including property. (2) Returns £28 weekly now, excluding N.H.I. monthly cheque £30; low rent; living accommodation; accept valuation, approximately £700. (3) Splendid Working-class Business, showing net profit £8 weekly; a chance not to be missed; £600 quickly; no triflers entertained. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Tel., Failsworth 113.)

MIDDLESEX (17 miles from Charing Cross).—Very profitable Light Retail, Family Business doing nearly £40 per week; low rent; long lease; shop double-fronted (20 ft.), house, four rooms, kitchen, scullery; electric light and gas; for quick sale £1,400 would be accepted. Enquirers please give banker's reference and enclose stamped, addressed envelope. 26/6, Office of this Paper.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Family Retail Business, with N.H.I., Wine Licence, and Kodak Agency; established 11 years; estimated stock and fixtures, about £700; flat above with private entrance; rent £23; sub-let £26; returns £1,500; offers invited. 25/33, Office of this Paper.

NORTH DERBYSHIRE.—Sacrifice £145 down, small balance by arrangement; must sell, old and infirm, Chemist's; shop and room above, 10s. weekly clear; central, well stocked; about £10 weekly now, without N.H.I., increasing; plenty of scope; should do double or more in younger hands; Kodak, N.H.I. prescribing; 9,000 population in parish; no opposition or likely; nearest 2 miles; splendid apartments; as going concern, value about £350. 26/1, Office of this Paper.

SCOTLAND.—The old-established Business of Messrs. Gardner & Ainslie, North Berwick, is offered for immediate disposal owing to the retirement of the proprietor; the shop is a large double-fronted one, and commands one of the best positions in the town; the premises may be purchased or rented; there is a commodious dwelling-house with extensive garden, which may be purchased; stock, fittings and goodwill are estimated at £3,500. Sealed offers are invited for a lump sum or stock at valuation, with fixed price for fittings and sum for goodwill. Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Genuine Business for disposal; established seven years; bold main road corner premises, five large windows, spacious shop, and comfortable house; one of the best positions in the town; ample scope; annual turnover approaches £1,800, under management; principal could easily do £4,000; pleasant situation; lease of whole premises granted, or business let as lock-up if preferred. Apply, 25/31, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—For Sale, genuine Light Retail and Dispensing Business; house and large garden in good order at very low rental and good lease; owner giving up. Full particulars to genuine purchasers on application, with references. "Chemist," 93/213, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—In best residential district of large town, General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; established 15 years as branch; double-fronted shop; house attached; electric light; private entrance and garden; splendidly fitted out in mahogany, tiled floor, and silent salesman. 17/34, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Cash Business for Sale, with living accommodation, in growing industrial district; Wine Licence and Retail Agency; large new colliery recently completed; low rent and rates; sacrifice price for quick sale. 25/39, Office of this Paper.

S.W. ENGLAND.—Sound, increasing and profitable Business; country town; pleasant district; light Retail, Photo, Dispensing and Optics; house accommodation, good garden; lease; nicely fitted, fully stocked; returns nearly £3,000 p.a.; mutually satisfactory price by arrangement for quick cash transaction; sound reason for disposal; thoroughly genuine; no agents; banker's references, please. "Aspro," 25/25, Office of this Paper.

WEST END.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns last year £2,200 (increasing); gross profit 44%; rent £150; main thoroughfare; well stocked; good fittings; price £1,600, or near offer; 15 years' lease; good reasons for disposal. 24/23, Office of this Paper.

£850.—NEGLECTED old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; good main road position, close to centre of town; high-class, mahogany fitted, well stocked shop, cellar and store room; 5 windows, corner position; 5 bed, drawing, dining, breakfast rooms, large airy kitchen; indoor sanitation; recently redecorated, and the stock overhauled, sorted, and brought up to date; good photo connection; personal attention only required. Carter, Truro. Centre of Cornish Riviera.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BUSINESS wanted, in market town or large village, showing net profit of £500-£600. 25/27, Office of this Paper.

WANTED. Business, S.W. or W. preferably, about £600; one neglected would be entertained. Some living accommodation preferred but not essential. Particulars to "Chemist," 126 Stephendale Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

WANTED. Business, with living accommodation, in any healthy locality (Lancashire, Yorkshire or Cheshire preferred); present turnover of minor importance, but position must offer scope for satisfactory increase under efficient control; references supplied, and all offers treated confidentially; would entertain suggestion for opening new business. 26/31, Office of this Paper.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Re Gardiner, by Order of the Receiver, and other Estates.
Removed for the Convenience of Sale.

B. NORMAN & SON

Will Sell by Auction, at their Sale Rooms,
5 LITTLE BRITAIN (close to G.P.O.), E.C.1,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at ONE.

CHEMISTS' & DRUGGISTS' FITTINGS & SHOWCASES, including Dispensing Counters and Screens, Druggists' Labelled Neets of Drawers, Wall Fittings and Recess Mirrors, Chemists' and Perfumers' Mirror-lined and other Wall Showcases, Counters with slope front and mirrored doors at back, all Plate-glass Counters, Silent Salesmen and Centre Showcases, Plate-glass Shelves, Cash Desks and Tills, Office Furniture, Safes, Typewriters, Linoleum, Chairs, etc.

On view day prior. Catalogues of the Auctioneers as above.
Telephone: Central 6463 (2 lines).

PARTNERSHIP.

M.P.S. desires position as Manager, with view to early succession in good-class business; capital available; highest credentials; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic and Book-keeping; business must bear strictest investigation; would consider Partnership. Reply (in confidence) to 21/2, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIP offered to Pharmacist in West London business; cosmopolitan clientele; capital required £500; might consider sale of business for this amount, balance by instalments. Apply 93/212, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Shop Premises to Let, with or without living accommodation; finest position for Chemist in the town; lease granted or freehold sold; part down and remainder on mortgage. Apply 25/310, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

TWO Oak Dispensing Screens; drawers fitted to counters; cheap. Stephenson, 98 Kensington, Liverpool.

AGENCY.

LONDON DEPOT.—The advertisers, who have well-equipped office and means of distribution, are desirous of acting as London Depot for a Provincial or Continental Firm doing business with London Chemists. 10/37, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

SITUATION VACANT for YOUNG DRUGGIST on LAKE OF GENEVA.

EXPERIENCED Swiss Druggist (aged 23), quick and accurate Assistant, with good notions of English language, wants Situation in England for about one year. His principals would take in exchange young English Druggist wishing to learn French. Apply to Rumpf Aubert & Cie., Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers, Montreux (Switzerland). Reference: British Vice-Consulate, Montreux.

BRADFORD.—Chemist required qualified lady (or gent.) for a few days Christmas; lady assistant kept; closed Christmas Day. 24/37, Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 6) to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

FOLKESTONE.—Two qualified Branch Managers and one qualified Junior Assistant wanted at once. Give full particulars. Taylor & Son, Cheriton, Folkestone.

LANCASHIRE.—Qualified Manager required for Light Retail and Dispensing (N.H.I.) business; single man preferred, as there is no house accommodation to offer; permanent and progressive post for the right man. 23/18, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Lady for Retail and Dispensing; Minor qualification. Please say in first letter when at liberty, salary required, and give full details of experience. 16/32, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant (another kept); middle-class Retail, with N.H.I. Dispensing. State age and when disengaged, give full particulars of experience, names of references and salary expected. Apply (by letter), Bartlett, 300 Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington, N.16.

LONDON, E.C.4.—Experienced, qualified Assistant wanted. Apply, with particulars, The Secretary, Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 49 King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.4.

LONDON, N.W.—Assistant, unqualified (male), required at once; outdoors; Dispensing and Counter experience essential; personal interview. C. A. Noble, 110 Mill Lane, West Hampstead.

LONDON, S.E.—Required early in January, a Junior Assistant; good Dispenser and Counterman; one with Optical knowledge preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, height, age, experience, salary required, and when disengaged, to 25/21, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLESEX.—Young unqualified Assistant wanted for January 1; knowledge of D. and P. work essential. Send particulars of age, experience, and salary, with photo (if possible), to 25/36, Office of this Paper.

NEAR LONDON.—Qualified Manager required for good Light Retail and Dispensing business; permanent position with good prospects for the right man; small house. 25/180, Office of this Paper.

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL.—Required, immediately, experienced, qualified Assistant to take charge of a high-class branch in main thoroughfare; good Salesman and knowledge of Photography essential; progressive permanency to suitable applicant. Apply, stating age, salary required, and photograph, to the Superintendent Pharmacist, Robert E. Pearce, Ltd., 1 Bank Street, Newquay.

SOMERSET.—Manager for branch; qualified; single; smart; reliable. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, experience and salary required, when at liberty. 23/7, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE (country town).—Wanted, unqualified single male Assistant, energetic and reliable, used to Photographic trade; easy hours; no Sunday duty; permanency if suitable. Apply, with full particulars, 25/38, Office of this Paper.

A LADY for evening work, accustomed to Retail and putting up Stock. R. M. Betty, 1 Park Street, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

AN experienced Assistant for good-class business; capable Counterman and Window-dresser essential; excellent living accommodation over business available for married man. Please give full particulars in reply to Maunders Bros., Chemists, Taunton.

COMPETENT, qualified Assistant (male); under 35 years, required for Dispensing department and Counter. Apply (personally preferred) to Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109, 111, 113 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2 (10 minutes from Liverpool Street Station).

GOOD all-round Junior after Xmas, chiefly Dispensing. State age, salary, etc. Wood, 162 Marston Road, Stafford.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver required at once (gentleman); used to Counter, Windows and Dispensing. Matthews, Ltd., 90 Alderman's Hill, Palmer's Green, N.13.

JUNIOR Assistant required, January 1, for Dispensing, Window-dressing and Counter work in good-class business; excellent experience offered; good references essential. Full particulars and salary required to Bruce, Chemist, Westcliff.

LADY, qualified, required for N.H.I. and Counter; working-class district; must be energetic, willing, and trustworthy. State full particulars and salary required to F. Gardiner, Ltd., 22 Bell Hill Road, St. George, Bristol.

MANAGER.—Qualified Chemist (male) required as Branch Manager for Midland town; must be accustomed to quick Dispensing business; no Sunday or holiday duty. Apply, giving usual particulars, to 21/11, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C. or F.B.O.A.—Vacancy will occur after Christmas for Assistant having thorough knowledge of good-class Pharmacy, and must be an expert Refractionist and thoroughly competent in Sight Testing, Frame Fitting, etc., and able to take charge of growing Optical Department; progressive position to good man; age not over 35. Apply, giving full particulars in first letter, age, salary required, when disengaged, enclose photo and copies of recent references, to 25/40, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., with Optical qualification, as Senior Assistant; must be quick and accurate Dispenser and thoroughly competent in Sight-testing. Apply, with particulars of experience, age, salary required, to C. H. Dixon, 13 Clifton Road, Maids Vale, W.9.

PERMANENCY.—Qualified Assistant, not under 30, for good-class business; Light Retail and Dispensing; practical knowledge of Photography essential; country district; salary commencing at £6 per week. 23/23, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; elderly not objected to; country business, 40 minutes from London. 23/12, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED male Assistant for Dispensing Counter. Please state age, experience, and salary required. Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, London, W.

QUALIFIED Assistant, with experience, wanted, not over 30. Apply with full particulars in first letter to J. Noble, 20 Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.

VACANCY occurs end of February for Branch Manager with firm in healthy seaside resort where prospects of advancement and a permanency offer themselves; exceptional opportunity for a live up-to-date gentleman with good knowledge of modern Pharmacy, including Dispensing, good-class Retail, Photographics and Optics (latter not essential); must be a good organiser, accustomed to handle staff, and an experienced and capable Counterman; opportunity for co-partnership if desired after reasonable probation; rooms available. Applicants will please state (in confidence) details of former experience, age, height, salary required, if married or single, and when disengaged to "Hopeful," 23/16, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a smart, unqualified, gentlemanly Assistant accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business, to begin duties at New Year. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to J. D. Reynolds, Pharmacist, Bramhall, Cheshire.

WANTED, qualified Manager for new premises in suburbs; must be under 30; capable; previous London experience; knowledge Photography, N.H.I.; excellent prospects for suitable man; state age, experience, salary, when disengaged; Scotsman preferred. 21/13, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, Assistant, must be quick Counter worker, for mixed business. Apply at once, with particulars and references, and state wages required, to T. Cook, Chemist, Lincoln.

WANTED, Junior Assistant; one just out of apprenticeship would do; good Dispenser essential. Send particulars to James, Chemists, 182 Stroud Green Road, N.4.

WANTED, a young qualified Assistant; reliable Dispenser and good Counterman. Bone, Chislehurst.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

ASSISTANT required in Chemist Valuer's office; must have had experience in Drug trade, good at figures and quick writer. Apply, stating full particulars, 93/210, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, experienced, wanted in blending and making all Face Creams; must have held similar position with large firm. Box 737, T. C. Bench, Ltd., 3 Tudor Street, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of Toilet Specialists require an energetic Representative, with own car, for South-West England, to call on Chemists. Full particulars of age, experience (if any), and salary desired to 92/178, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST required for an administrative post, with practical experience of Buying and Sales Department in Wholesale Manufacturing House (not London); must possess knowledge of office routine and capable of taking charge; age 26-35; the position is a progressive one, and offers considerable scope to the right man. Apply in first instance, with full particulars of salary and experience, to 92/180, Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE Stock-keeper and Despatch Clerk; must be quick and accurate; sound knowledge Drugs, Chemicals; London house. P.C.B. 66/58, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by an old-established Sundries House for Scotland and the North of England to call on Chemists and Hairdressers; preference given to one with an established connection and resident on ground mentioned. Apply 92/169, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required; entirely new quick seller retailing 2s. 6d., trade 1s. 8d.; no competition; enormous market; exceptionally liberal commission terms; positive proof connection essential; competent salesmen can build up large permanent income. Write only and fully, "Rep," 4 Dollis Road, N.3.

REPRESENTATIVE, Packed Goods, Druggists' Sundries; old-established house; resident North Lancashire; take over that territory; commission basis. 93/206, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, part-time, on commission basis, for Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Cornwall; only those having a connection with Chemists and high-class Hairdressers considered. Apply, with references, to Coate & Co. (Axminster), Ltd., The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A London Pharmaceutical House requires a Representative for Northern Ireland early in the New Year, and is prepared to receive applications from young qualified Chemists, 25 to 28 years of age; preference will be given to those who have had good Retail experience in the North of Ireland. When applying, a recent photo (to be returned) should be enclosed, and full particulars as to age, experience, etc., given. 93/200, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Young qualified Chemist, not over 27 years of age, required by a London house as a Representative; good experience in Retail business in England or Scotland is essential, but previous experience as a representative is not necessary. Applicants should enclose full particulars as to age, experience, etc., and a photo, which will be returned. 93/201, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required for South Wales and South-Western Counties; must have good, sound connection on the ground; only a man of proved ability need apply. Give fullest particulars, in confidence, in first letter. 93/209, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted for the most largely advertised brand of Olive Oil in the world; gentlemen with existing connections preferred; generous commission; in all districts except Lancashire, Wales, Somerset, Gloucester, Irish Free State, East of Scotland. Write 93/203, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES for New Year; part expenses and commission; Packed Ointments, Toilet Articles, etc., at competitive prices; all territories open except London, Midlands and Lancashire; must have connection, and preferably own car. State present lines and ground covered. 93/204, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required for London, Southern and Midland Counties for full range of Dog Medicines at very competitive prices; two months' trial; if satisfactory, business after; salary and commission; every assistance will be given; only live men please apply. Write D. Davis & Co., 559 Garratt Lane, Earsfield, S.W.18.

TRAVELLER wanted New Year by leading Perfumery House for Midlands; one with experience among Chemists and Perfumers in that district preferred; age not over 40; able to drive car. Write, giving full particulars, to P.C.B. 66/36, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted, calling on Chemists and Hairdressers in London and suburbs, for new fashionable article; competitive price; handsome commission. Send particulars of area covered, goods carried, references, age to 93/208, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a real live wire to carry a first-class line on commission basis throughout Scotland and North Ireland; must be well known in the trade; another also required for the Free State; replies treated in confidence. 93/211, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIA AND FOREIGN.]

FAR EAST.—Wanted for the Far East, qualified Assistant; good experience essential; age not over 30; single; liberal salary; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home. Apply "China," 24/22, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.**RETAIL.****[HOME.]**

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.—ASSISTANT, male, unqualified, 22, desires post until Christmas or January; part or whole time. Also after Christmas part-time, evenings, Saturdays, Sundays. "Chemist," 66 Eccles Road, S.W.11.

A CAPABLE Qualified Chemist seeks immediate post; any capacity; reliable and experienced; good worker. "Chemist," 85 Lancaster Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

A SMART Salesman; qualified; reliable; with first-class experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photography; West End, City, etc.; foreign languages; disengaged. P.C.B., 67/11, Office of this Paper.

A N all-round, energetic, competent, unqualified young man; good personality; first-class West-End and suburban experience; Brighton or South Coast preferable; highest references. C. G. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., 2 Myddleton Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

A N experienced, reliable Assistant; Dispenser and Counterman; accustomed to manage; single; unqualified; middle-aged. 26/7, Office of this Paper.

A NY (or every) evening, qualified (experienced Manager), at liberty, offer services; satisfaction assured. "Nocte," 80 Bulwer Road, Edmonton, N.18.

A S Dispenser; youth; 19; good experience; used to N.H.I. work. Ollett, Copse Hill, Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos.

A S Manager or Dispenser; qualified; temporary or permanent; disengaged; thoroughly capable. Maurice, 10 West Park Road, Kew Gardens.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; capable; experienced; temporary or permanent; would manage Drug Store; purchase entertained; good reference. P.C.B. 66/55, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; disengaged; all-round experience; temporary or otherwise. Jones, 2 Saltram Crescent, Shirland Road, Paddington.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 26; 7 years' good all-round experience; energetic; reliable; country preferred; married; salary 65s. 25/15, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT or Manager; qualified; best experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photography; qualified Chiropodist; now disengaged; moderate salary; London or near. 25/2, Office of this Paper.

C APABLE and energetic Assistant, age 27, unqualified, requires situation; 8 years' experience in London and Brighton; highest references; moderate salary. "R. W.," 15 Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.

C APABLE Branch Manager; thoroughly experienced all branches; undeniable references; 37; qualified; free now. Williams, 4 St. Andrew's Mansions, Lower Clapton Road, E.5.

C HEMIST and Druggist, 30, single, good all-round experience, requires post; Yorkshire or North of England preferred. Apply, stating salary offered, to "A. W. B.," c/o Crutch, 50 Parliament Street, Harrogate.

C HEMIST and Druggist desires Management; well to do, working or middle-class district; London or Manchester; bankrupt two years ago; ill-health; thoroughly recovered; excellent references; suit limited company or private firm; married; accommodation desired, but not essential; interview preferred. "Pharmacist," P.C.B., 67/15, Office of this Paper.

C HRISTMAS Help.—Competent Qualified Chemist; disengaged for a few weeks. P.C.B., 67/12, Office of this Paper.

C UMBERLAND or Northern Counties.—Assistant, 21, unqualified, seeks change early January; engaged; 4½ years' all-round experience; energetic; willing; good references. 26/5, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

DISENGAGED; Pharmacist; male; experienced; part-time daily; Thursday and Sunday free whole day. "Chemist," 67 Western Road, Ealing, W.5.

DISPENSER (Hall), lady, desires post in Liverpool with Institution, Doctor or Chemist. Birch, 37 Delamore Street, Walton, Liverpool.

DISPENSER; town or country; mid-aged; active; up-to-date in all Surgery work; abstainer; excellent references. 25/13, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER and Dresser (male) seeks situation with Doctor or Firm; neat and accurate Dispenser, with good references as to reliability, etc. 25/22, Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY Chemist requires light berth; qualified; Dispensing, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Stock-keeping, Typist, or care of offices. "X. Y. Z.," 26/3, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; unqualified; temporary or permanent; London. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

EXPERIENCED, unqualified Assistant, Englishman, active, married (age 43), good references, England and Canada, fair Dispenser, good Counterman, extensive Canadian experience in Retail and largest Stores, looking for permanent position; reasonable average salary; death in family cause of return; my heart is in England and in my work; can guarantee I am a business getter; will send photograph and full particulars to bona-fide chemists or limited company; can return at once. Write or cable, "Drugs," 59 Mackay Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

EXPERIENCED qualified Pharmacist, gentlemanly bearing, desires position as Manager or Locum; excellent references; West-End, City and all-round experience; disengaged; London or suburbs. Marshall, 299 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.6. Phone: Lec Green 2630.

FREE.—Manager or Locum; experienced all branches; qualified; 32; good appearance; permanency preferred; good references. "M.P.S.," 25/6, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post; Doctor, Hospital, Institution; two years' experience; London preferred. Allanson, Cavana, Abbey View Road, St. Albans, Herts.

LADY, unqualified, requires position as Dispenser, Counter Assistant; 8 years' experience; 4 years present situation; reliable; good references. 25/4, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) desires post, London or large South Coast town; Doctor or Chemist; 3 years' experience. 25/18, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant desires post in (London) Counter, Window-dressing; no Dispensing; good references; nine years' experience; disengaged. 25/34, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, Manager (view succession), or Partnership; all-round experience; London or suburbs; interview. "Salesman," 161 Church Road, Islington.

LOCUM; qualified; 47; reliable, trustworthy; experienced; excellent references; any period. 25/26, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; M.P.S.; permanent or temporary; after Xmas; good appearance and address; all-round experience. 21/15, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum; 48; qualified; disengaged; last situation 12 years; living accommodation preferred. Collitt, "Coolmore," Alton Road, Clacton-on-Sea.

MANAGER; qualified; present position six years, previous seven years. Please send offer. 25/32, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 27, single, tall, requires position as Senior or class Dispensing, Prescribing, Photographic and Veterinary businesses; willing; excellent references; disengaged first or second week in January; write particulars. 23/22, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S.—MANAGER or Locum; permanency if suitable; experienced; reliable; good references. 25/12, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., first-class experience, all Pharmacy control, seeks position preferred, but not essential; married; abstainer; hard worker; thoroughly conversant with all up-to-date essentials. "Luminal," 25/1, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, Superintendent-Director of company disposed of, requires similar position; thorough experience, all branches. 21/150, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 28, single, present manager, desires change in New Year; any capacity with prospects. 25/16, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 33; tall; abstainer; London management preferred (experienced) with good prospects; disengaged shortly; interview. Apply 25/29, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED man seeks berth. "S." 7 Belvedere, Lansdown, Bath.

QUALIFIED gentleman as Manager or Senior Assistant; good Counter and Dispensing experience (West-End); moderate salary; London district. 25/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, young, desires post as Assistant; good all-round experience; excellent references; available any time. O. Gilroy Jones, Llanfair, T.H., Abergele, N. Wales.

QUALIFIED, experienced Pharmacist, 53, desires change at early date; accurate and rapid Dispenser. "M.P.S.," 24/26, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 54, active, experienced, capable, desires Managership small Branch or Protection; South; terms reasonable. 24/39, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 25, as Dispenser or Counter Assistant in good-class Pharmacy. Full particulars, or interview in London. 25/30, Office of this Paper.

TO Proprietors who can offer a permanent position to a man of ability. Scotsman, married, age 28, with 12 years' experience, desires post as qualified Manager early in New Year; wide experience in all classes of trade and holder of I.C.S. Diploma in Salesmanship, Retail Management and Window-dressing; accustomed to quick business and modern methods; first-class Counter Prescriber and capable of controlling staff; working knowledge of Photography; would accept position either in England or Scotland where there is scope for initiative. Particulars (in strict confidence) to "Efficiency," 21/14, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady (Hall), three years' experience, desires post in London or suburbs; West preferred; good references. 24/29, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.—Qualified Chemist, with own car, and has a large connection in South Wales and West of England, desires a change; excellent references; will only entertain first-class firm; salary, expenses. 19/34, Office of this Paper.

A THOROUGHLY established London Representative (Medical, Chemists, Hairdressers), or Sales Manager, requires re-engagement; please nothing petty; every investigation. "Chemist," 14/16, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Representative, qualified, 36, conscientious worker, seeks change; live house essential; excellent selling records and references. 25/14, Office of this Paper.

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